FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SIGNIFICANCE OF SHIELD-82 EXERCISES ASSESSED

Ustinov Speech at Burgas

AU051312 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Oct 82 pp 1-3

[Toast by Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and minister of defense of the USSR, at official luncheon given in Burgas in honor of military delegations of socialist countries on 1 October 1982]

[Text] Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear comrades and friends: permit me, on behalf of the military delegations from the Warsaw Pact member-countries and on my own behalf, to express to you, esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to the BCP Central Committee, and to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, our profound gratitude for the kind words about the communist and workers parties, about the peoples of the socialist community countries, and about the soldiers of the friendly armies, and to thank you for the attention which you devoted to the preparation and implementation of the Shield-82 military exercises. I also express my deep gratitude to the Bulgarian people for the cordial and friendly hospitality accorded to the soldiers of the joint armed forces.

Permit me, on behalf of the leaders of the allied armies, as well as on behalf of all participants in the exercises, to express sincere gratitude to the leadership of the Bulgarian People's Army and to Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the good organization and for the implementation of the exercises.

With the feeling of deep gratification I convey to you, Comrade Zhivkov, and to all comrades here present, militant greetings and best wishes on behalf of Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium!

As a fighter for the peoples' happiness and for the cause of communism and peace, as an ardent internationalist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devotes constant care to the consolidation of the socialist community, to guaranteeing its security. He followed with the greatest attention the preparations and implementation of the Shield-82 exercises, which have just concluded, evaluating them as an important military-political measure.

These exercises were implemented immediately after the celebration of the 38th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Fraternal Bulgaria has achieved great progress within a short historical period. As sincere friends of your country, we are rejoicing at the Bulgarian people's successes in building developed socialism and with all our hearts we wish you success in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

Comrades, the socialist community countries are united by true internationalist, fruitful mutual relations based on comradely mutual assistance and mutual interest, by the successes achieved and by profound understanding of the fact that the destinies of our peoples and states are indivisible. The unity of the ideals and common goals for which we are fighting literally encompasses all sectors of the fraternal peoples' lives and is linking them together by indestructible ties. This applies entirely to the military sector as well. The Warsaw Pact reliably serves as a guarantee for the security of the socialist community. As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, "the Warsaw Pact Organization has everything necessary to firmly defend our peoples' socialist achievements and we will do everything within our power so that his may also be true in the future."

Guided by the instructions of our communist and workers parties, the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries are perfecting their combat skill. The Shield-82 military exercises have been an important link in this training. The exercises prove that the defensive power of the fraternal states and of our entire socialist community has even more increased. The exercises demonstrate the increased organizational capacities and the preparation of the high command, of the commanders, staffs, and political organs, as well as the noble moral and combat qualities and the state of training of the army personnel, of the units, groups of units and ships, and the increased reliability and effectiveness of the combat equipment which our joint armies are using.

The most important result of the exercises, however, is the fact that they have contributed to a consolidation of combat cooperation of the joint armies, to the education of the soldiers in a spirit of socialist and proletarian internationalism, and that they have made a considerable contribution to the training of the joint armed forces.

As we justifiably note, however, the high state of training of the allied armies should not prevent us from striving for more than we have achieved. We must even more strongly mobilize our joint efforts in further perfecting the training of the troops and the naval forces, in equipping them with modern weapons and in constantly increasing their cohesion, vigilance and combat training.

These measures are necessary because of the aggravation of the international situation, because of the exacerbation of the aggressive attitude of the United States and the other NATO member-countries. The policy pursued by the United States and NATO is a policy aimed at undermining detente, at disrupting the existing balance of forces and striving for military superiority over the socialist community countries. This policy is expressed in implementing large-scale programs for an increase of armaments. It is manifesting itself in the aggressive doctrines about "limited" and "protracted" nuclear war, in violent anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaigns and in the application of so-called "sanctions", as well as in an intensification of the attempts to undermine the unity of the socialist community and separate individual countries from it.

The hegemonist policy of the United States in the Middle East is dangerous. The wholehearted support it accords to the predatory aggression of Israel against Lebanon, the increase of militarist actions in the Mediterranean and in the Persian Gulf area -- these are signs of a direct threat to the socialist community countries.

These circumstances and the aggressive actions of the imperialist circles demand from us that we constantly and indefatiguably increase the defensive power of the socialist community countries. The decisive guarantee for the preservation of the fraternal peoples' revolutionary achievements and for peace on the earth lies in their strengthening unity and cohesion, in the indestructible militant alliance of our armies, in joining together our common efforts in safeguarding the security of the socialist community.

Permit me once more to express my heartfelt gratitude for the hospitality accorded to us, for the cordial welcome, and to propose a toast:

-- To the new successes of our peoples in building socialism and communism!

-- To the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and to their armies' militant alliance!

-- To the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

-- To the health of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the great friend of working people in Bulgaria and in all socialist community countries!

-- To the leaders of the communist and workers parties in our countries!

-- To the health of all here present!

Dzhurov Interview

AU301131 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, entitled "Indestructible Unity and Combat Fraternity" given to Krasimir Drumev, BCP deputy general director, "during the days of the Shield-82 maneuvers -- time and place not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade minister, what is the military-political significance of the Shield-82 maneuvers against the background of the international situation, which has been complicated because of the imperialist forces?

Answer: I shall allow myself to look for the deeper roots of your question. As is well known, World War II took the lives of more than 50 million people, and the European nations, which suffered most from the war, hoped to live in peace. However, life has shown that the reactionary imperialist forces in the United States and Western Europe did not think so. Violating the UN Charter and their own obligations toward the anti-Hitlerite coalition, they created a whole system of aggressive blocs, whose leading place belongs to NATO. Tension in Europe exacerabated in 1955 after the FRG joined NATO.

Analyzing the situation in this manner, every sensible man has to agree that the creation of the Warsaw Pact of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of the European socialist countries was an objective necessity dictated by the aggressive actions of international imperialism. Its great importance lies in the fact that for the first time in the history of mankind an international organization of a new type was created which united equal sovereign and socialist states, which placed its entire economic, political and military power in the service of peace and social progress and in the defense of our peoples' socialist achievements and peaceful work.

NATO's goals and tasks are fundamentally different. During the entire period of its existence it has been a constant source of tension and military threat. Especially dangerous for the socialist countries and world peace have been the actions undertaken in recent years by the U.S. leading circles.

They are trying to cover their monstrous preparations for a "limited" nuclear war in Europe and a continuous nuclear war against the USSR and the other socialist countries with the wornout myth of the Soviet "military threat." The facts, however, show that it is namely they who kindle hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and who are trying to impose on international relations the methods of threat, dictate and rude interference in the internal affairs of sovereignty states. They inspired and sponsored the barbarous aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinian population. In its aggressive preparations for a war against the socialist countries the United States insistently draws its partners from NATO and Japan.

Such is the complex and alarming international situation in which the Shield-82 maneuvers are taking place. It is not directed against any of Bulgaria's neighboring countries or any other country. They are in full harmony with the essence of the coordinated actions of our parties and governments in the international arena, and aim at defending peace and preventing a destructive thermonuclear war. They will perfect the cooperation among the commanders, staffs and troops, and will strengthen further the friendship and cooperation of the fraternal armies.

Question: As commander of the Shield-82 maneuvers, you, comrade minister, had the opportunity to visit the camps of the fraternal armies. How do you evaluate the preparation of the soliders for the maneuvers and their moral-political qualities?

Answer: The slogan of the Shield-82 maneuvers is extremely clear and categorical: "United in space and combat for defending the socialist cause." The slogan mobilized the physical and moral forces of the soldiers of the fraternal armies for a worthy demonstration during the maneuvers. During my meetings with them I had the opportunity to acquaint myself with many cases of high consciousness demonstrated by them, as well as with their feelings of responsibility, mutual assistance and readiness to overcome all difficulties and implement the tasks which had been set. With my own eyes I could witness the high level of preparation of the commanders, staffs and troops, and their ability to organize and conduct modern combat activity. I witnessed the outstanding skill in operating the weapons and combat equipment and the high moral-political spirit of the soldiers.

Question: What is the role of the Shield-82 maneuvers in strengthening the fraternal friendship of the Bulgarian people with the peoples of the other socialist countries and the unity of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries?

Answer: The press, radio and television reported how hospitable Bulgaria is greeting the soldiers of the fraternal armies with bread and salt according to an old Bulgarian custom, and with smiles and flowers as loyal friends and combat comrades should be greeted. I believe these holidays with a specific character will long be remembered and that they will leave a lasting mark in the memory and heart of every citizen and soldier.

Meetings of fraternity! This what one can call the various events which have taken place in all camps. There were meetings of Komsomol and party-political workers, commanders of the various kinds of troops, and evenings of combat friendship, concerts and youth celebrations. The soldiers of the allied armies visited many industrial plants and agro-industrial plants, viewed historic monuments and met many working collectives. All this contributed to further strengthening the friendship of our peoples and armies.

At each meeting one could witness the mutual love and confidence and the great recognition and respect toward the representatives of the legendary and invincible Soviet Army. This was so because the Soviet Armed Forces are the backbone of our military-defensive alliance.

I would like to conclude my answers with a thought of our first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who said: "The People's Republic of Bulgaria was, is and will be a loyal member of the socialist community. Our freedom and independence and our comprehensive development are closely connected with the fate of our fraternal countries -- our loyal and selfless friends. We are doing and will continue to do everything to strengthen the Warsaw Pact -- our political and defensive alliance."

CSSR Defense Minister Dzur

AU051410 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Oct 82 p 2

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent Nikolay Todorov's interview with Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, following the conclusion of the Shield-82 exercises of the Warsaw Pact armies -- date and place not given]

[Text] After the conclusion of the Shield-82 military exercises, RABOTNICHESKO DELO's special correspondent Nikolay Todorov approached the ministers of defense of the Warsaw Pact member-states with the request that they share their impressions and make an evaluation on the role of the exercises in improving the combat skill and increasing the fraternity and unity of the joint armed forces troops.

Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense stated:

I would first of all like to express the feelings which I have about the ardent friendship demonstrated by the Bulgarian people, a friendship which accompanied our troops throughout the duration of the exercises during their stay in Bulgaria.

As for the goals of our exercises, however, it was an advantage that the ground conditions and the weather were not as favorable for our troops. There were difficult days during which it was important to show all our experience and to make every effort to implement the task successfully From this point of view my respect goes to the troops of all Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states. They passed the difficult and complex tests which the Shield-82 exercises presented for them and showed their noble political readiness, their combat skill and their ability to cope with difficult problems in the work of the staffs, as well as in the combat operations of the troops. The exercises were a demonstration of our readiness to ensure the international protection of socialism.

I would like, in particular, to express my gratitude to the Bulgarian people and to the party and state leadership of your country.

The exercises have contributed to the joint training of the fraternal armies. They have improved the field training of the troops and have contributed to an increased operational-tactical skill of commanders and staffs. The intensification of friendship and cooperation among the fraternal armies and the improvement of their defensive capacity are major guarantees of our common security.

The efforts of the leaders, political organs and state organizations in our army are aimed at constant improvements in our army's combat readiness. The political and moral maturity of our soldiers is being intensified, and the militant qualities of the troops are improving. The profound awareness of the strength of international unity, to which the Shield-82 exercises have contributed, is a lesson of considerable importance and a basis for the further development of all successes in the training and education of the CSSR Army.

RABOTNICHESCKO DELO Editorial

AU051725 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Defenders of a New World"]

[Text] "United in peace and combat for the defense of the cause of socialism" -- this was the inspired slogan under which the Shield-82 exercises of staffs, troops and ground forces, as well as of the navies of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces took place on our country's territory. Exceptional combat skill, excellent coordination, lofty moral-political spirit of the soldiers, ability to cope with even the most difficult tasks under contemporary conditions -- these were the basic characteristic traits of the exercises, which consolidated even more the indestructible friendship among the fraternal armies.

Shield-82 -- this was a brillant expression of socialist internationalism, of the unity and readiness of the fraternal socialist Warsaw Pact member-countries to defend the achievements of their new life, to protect the cause of peace throughout the world.

The Shield-82 exercises were a moving demonstration of our socialist fraternity, which expressed itself in the cordial meetings among soldiers of fraternal armies, as well as in their unforgettable contacts with the population in the area where the exercises took place. It was with particular cordiality and most sincere feelings that the Bulgarian working people greeted the soldiers of the invincible Soviet Army -- the descendants of Russian heroes of the 1877-1878 liberation war, the sons and grandsons of the Red Army heroes whose decisive assistance helped our people to achieve their freedom in September 1944. Shield-82 was a military exercise, but it demonstrated not only the power of our defensive organization of the Warsaw Pact member-states, but also the prosperity and the rich contents with which socialist internationalism is constantly being endowed and by which it strongly links our countries, parties and peoples along the path of common progress.

The Warsaw Pact military exercises held on the territory of our country were not directed against any country -- either close to us or far away. This is quite natural since a peace-loving spirit is the essential characteristic trait of the socialist society and of its system, since the struggle for peace and the peoples' security is the basic trend and goal in the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community. Here in the Balkans, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with its constructive initiatives for good-neighborliness and cooperation, makes its genuine contribution to the implementation of this coordinated policy of the socialist community member countries. The initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to transform the Balkan zone into an area free of nuclear weapons has found a wide, positive, international response. Our country has adopted the remarkable Peace Program of the 26th CPSU Congress as its own. It wholeheartedly supports the initiatives of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev put forward during the postcongressional period.

In consolidating the power of the socialist community, in fraternal friendship with the other socialist countries and, above all, with the great Soviet country, our party, country and people see the most worthy implementation of their international duty toward the cause of socialism and peace. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed in his toast at the official luncheon at the conclusion of the Shield-82 exercises, "our Soviet brothers and the peoples from the other fraternal socialist countries can rest assured that under any circumstances and under any pressure, under any possible trials, socialist Bulgaria will be unshakably loyal to our great common destiny as builders and defenders of the new world."

The Shield-82 exercises were carried out under the circumstances of an aggravated international situation. This aggravation is due to American imperialism and to the NATO militarist circles. Despite the peoples' will, including the will of the U.S. people, who are taking up an active struggle in defense of peace, a struggle which is becoming increasingly resolute and expanding on a mass scale, the Washington administration is not only striving to push the world into the abyss of "cold war" but is implementing expanded systematic preparations for the conflagration of a thermonuclear war against the world of socialism. The extremely dangerous goal of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the world of socialism -- this is the cornerstone of the present U.S. administration policy. The wornout myth of the so-called "Soviet military danger" serves as a cover for these enforced military preparations. New, aggressive strategic military concepts are emerging which are all based on the ill-fated illusion that victory is possible in a thermonuclear war. The decision to deploy almost 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe represents a direct threat against peace and security on the European Continent and throughout the world.

The fraternal socialist countries are resisting this irresponsible trend with their unchanging peace policy. This policy organically includes the increase of vigilance as regards the intentions and actions of the enemies of international security. It includes the constant maintenance of the necessary level of defense power of the socialist community. The Shield-82 exercises were one of the expressions of this consistent policy in defense of the cause of socialism and peace. The exercises were in full accordance with the essence of our countries' coordinated actions on the international scene.

The Bulgarian working people welcomed the soldiers from the fraternal countries with a cordial embrace and accorded our traditional hospitality to them. They are now seeing them off with wishes of farewell and with wishes for great new successes in their additional military training so that the defense organization of the Warsaw Pact, of this reliable shield of socialism and peace, may become stronger.

BLOCK PRESS CONTINUES REPORTAGE ON EXERCISES

AU041454 [Editorial Report] The Bulgarian press on 1 and 2 October continues to cover extensively the Shield-82 maneuvers and various related events. RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 October carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,500-word report on the third day of the Shield-82 maneuvers. After listing the leaders attending the maneuvers, the report describes the "combat activities" of the day. It specifies "supersonic fighters," "fighter bombers," and "paratroopers of a Soviet unit which took part in World War II" as participating in the activities. The landing of the paratroops, as well as the transportation of heavy equipment, is described. The report further describes a sea landing, mentioning the participation of the "big landing ship Krimskiy Komsomolets." The report identifies Lieutenant Captain Nekhoroshev as "commander of the ship" and First Lieutenant Reshetilo as "deputy commander for political matters." The participation of a Bulgarian submarine "in which officer Yordanov serves" is also mentioned. Pointing out that this was the last day of the maneuvers, the report concludes: The Shield-82 maneuvers have become a new manifestation of the unity and cohesion of the allied armies and of their determination to defend the achievements of socialism and to steadily implement the directives of the fraternal parties on opposing the danger of a new war and in defending world peace.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 October carries on pages 1, 7 a 550-word Stanislav Stibor dispatch datelined "Sofia/area of the allied exercises, 30 September," and entitled "From the Air and From the Sea -- a Day of Landing Operations at the Shield-82 Allied Exercise." The dispatch describes the "last day of combat actions devoted to air and sea landing operations" in the "maritime area" of Bulgarian territory and in the "coastal waters of the Black Sea." The operations, the dispatch says, included actions involving the "cooperation of Soviet and Bulgarian airmen in preparation of the area for an airborne drop," which involved Soviet and Bulgarian bombers and fighter planes, and also air duels with the "adversary" in rainy and foggy weather.

The landing operation was carried out by "heavy modern Soviet military transport planes of the Ilyushin type," which landed paratroops and combat equipment, the dispatch continues. It adds that the attack following the landing of troops was carried out by Soviet and Bulgarian navy personnel, that the landing boats were joined by medium, heavy and light vessels carrying amphibious armed personnel carriers and tanks, and that the operation was supported by supersonic fighter bombers and combat helicopters. The operation was concluded by a flank attack carried out by "strong motorized infantry and tank units of the allied armies." The dispatch ends by saying that "the good collaboration of all armies in the exercise, the moral-political qualities of the soldiers and the modern military technology have confirmed the combat efficiency and preparedness to ward off any possible attempt at threatening by military force any of the countries of the socialist community."

On 2 October RUDE PRAVO carries on pages 1, 8 a 450-word dispatch by Stanislav Stibor CTK datelined "Sofia/area of the allied exercises, 1 October" and entitled "A Parade of the Strength and Unity of Fraternal Armies -- the Conclusion of the Shield-82 Allied Exercise." The dispatch states that the Shield-82 exercise ended on 1 October 1982 with a military parade at Burgas airport attended by the defense ministers of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungary, the GDR, Romania and the USSR and by the Polish deputy minister of national defense, Gen Florian Siwicki, as well as by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

On the same day the paper carries on page 2 a 50-word CTK report, datelined "Prague, 1 October" reporting on the return to the CSSR on 1 October of the CSSR military delegation headed by Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense from the Shield-82 exercises in Bulgaria.

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 1, 2 and 3 October carries various reports about the Shield-82 exercises in Bulgaria.

On 1 October on page 1 an unattributed 160-word report from Sofia entitled "Shield-82 Continued -- High Military Mastery Displayed at Air and Sea Landing" briefly describes military operations within the exercises on 30 September and noting that they were attended by Bulgarian party-state leader Todor Zhivkov and by GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on the same day on page 6 carries a 500-word Rainer Funke report entitled "Comrades of Arms at Exercises and at Exchanging Experiences" describing in detail the operations on the third day of the maneuvers, stressing the participation of various types of aircraft, airborne units and naval formations in the landing exercise. Funke subsequently describes meetings between Bulgarian and German soldiers at which problems of ideological work were discussed and where no interpreters were needed because all officers spoke Russian.

On 2 and 3 October NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on page 1 carries a 600-word ADN dispatch from Berlin entitled "Shield-82 Exercises Were a Contribution to Consolidating Comradeship of Arms," reporting on the conclusion of the maneuvers and on the subsequent military parade in Burgas at which Bulgarian Defense Minister Dobri Dzhurov and Warsaw Pact Commander in Chief Viktor Kulikov gave speeches.

On the same day the paper carries on page 5 a 550-word Rainer Funke report entitled "Fraternal Armies Demonstrated Their Fighting Strength and Cohesion, Tens of Thousands Attended Field Parade of the Land and Air Forces in Burgas," in which he describes in detail the units of the various Warsaw Pact nations participating in the 8-km long parade and their weapons.

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 1 October on page 2 carries a 200-word MTI report entitled "Shield-82 Events of Thursday" on the events of 30 September, the final day of the exercise, in which units "from various branches of service of several fraternal armies participated." It notes "artillery and air preparations" for an in-depth penetration of enemy defenses by motorized rifle and armored units, an "alpine engagement" of a speical Bulgarian subunit, a "rocket and bomb strike" of Soviet fighterplane formations, the deployment of Soviet and Bulgarian helicopters and a large-scale parachute descent and Black Sea landing exercise. It mentions that the Hungarian minister of defense, Army Gen Lajos Czinege, watched the events.

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 2 October on page 9 carries a 1,400-word reportage, including pictures, by Laszlo Szabo: "On-The-Spot Report, About the Shield-82 Exercise." It describes a hovercraft operation, the use of devices that deceive the guidance system of rockets, a search for submarines, T-72 tanks and the MiG-27 variable plane.

EAST BERLIN PAPEP CRITICIZES WEST'S MBFR POLICY

AU041905 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 2/3 Oct 82 p 2

[Hartmut Kohlmetz commentary: "West Has Again Failed to Use The Recess in Vienna"]

[Text] Since 18 February 1982 the draft of a complete agreement has been on the table of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of troops and armaments in Europe. After 9 years of negotiations which have produced virtually no results, the socialist countries at long last wanted thus to lead the Vienna talks out of the cul de sac into which it had been steered by the Western side.

After the participating Western countries were unable to formulate a businesslike and constructive answer by the end of the 27th round of the negotiations at the end of June, such an answer was at least expected for the 28th round of the negotiations which opened last week. After all, the summer break offered plenty of time for a thorough examination of the draft agreement and for necessary consultations. However, as early as the opening session at the Vienna Hofburg, it became clear that the NATO countries have no intention whatever of giving an appropriate reply to the initiative of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Instead, reference was made to Western proposals which were submited in mid-June shortly before the end of the 27th round of the negotiations. Their analysis has shown that well-known positions were newly wrapped up while others, which had been taken up by the socialist countries, were dropped, and that some new elements were added which are merely designed to further drag out the negotiations.

This becomes quite clearly evident in the following: While the two sides were to date agreed that the troop strength of both sides should be reduced to 900,000 men on each side in two phases (first only by reducing U.S. and Soviet units) over 4-5 years, the Western document now calls for four phases and 7 years. And, in contrast to the agreed negotiation basis, the reduction of armaments is completely excluded.

Through all these years the socialist countries have attempted time and again to provide new stimuli for the Vienna negotiations. In more than 20 decisive questions they have gone as far as possible to meet the West, and they accepted Western ideas in many cases. Ultimately, the Soviet Union even unilaterally reduced its forces in the GDR by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks, as an advance contribution to a future agreement.

The Western side acted quite differently. As soon as the socialist states, in their search for compromises, included Western ideas into their concept, the NATO countries dissociated themselves from their own former positions. Rather than at least freezing the troop strength of its armed forces, if not reducing them like the Soviet Union, the United States has even reinforced its troops in the FRG by 35,000 men in the past 5 years. The formulation of as much as a single line of a future agreement was again prevented with the aid of the so-called figures debate. The latest Western proposal, too, is pursuing this line.

Contrary to the figures exchanged by the sides (991,000 men for NATO and 979,000 men for the Warsaw Pact countries, including 792,000 and 796,000, respectively, in the ground forces) the West demands substantially greater reductions on the Eastern side because of an alleged numerical superiority of the socialist countries. Yet if one looks beyond the agreed reduction area (GDR, Poland, CSSR; FRG and Benelux states) -- according to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of 20 September 1982 -- NATO already has a numerical superiority, namely 2 million men, compared with 1.7 million men for the Warsaw Pact countries.

This gives rise to the question put to the Western participating countries as to whether they really want to conclude an agreement on the basis of the agreed principles of equality and equal security.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA SIGNED IN TIRANA

AU060929 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Tirana, October 6 (ATA) -- The protocol on goods exchanges for 1983 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Austria was signed in Tirana yesterday.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, and for the Austrian side by the minister of trade, industry and handicraft, Dr Josef Staribacher.

Attending the signing ceremony were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Muzafer Ahmati, and the members of the two delegations.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria in our country, Norbert Linhart.

STEFANI ADDRESSES EIGHTH UWYA CONGRESS

AU041352 Tirana ATA in English 1248 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Comrade Simon Stefani greets the 8th Congress of the LYUA (Union of Working Youth of Albania) on behalf of the Central Committee of the PLA" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- Comrade Simon Stefani, member of the Political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the PLA [Albanian Workers Party] greeted the 8th Congress of the Labour Youth Union of Albania on behalf of the Central Committee of tne Party of Labour of Albania.

He said: Your 8th congress is an outstanding event not only for our heroic youth, but also for the party and the entire people who are proud of the new generation of Socialist Albania which is growing healthy, courageous, revolutionary and progressive. On behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of the beloved leader of our party and people, the great teacher of the youth, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, I bring you, the delegates to the congress, all the marvelous youth of our country, the ardent greetings and congratulations on everything heroic and noble the younger generation has done and is doing for the progress and prosperity of our homeland.

In the chests of the young people of our country pure hearts beat for a great ideal -- the ideal of socialism and communism. You are proudly marching in the footsteps of those glorious sons and daughters of that generation of the youth who on the call of the party threw themselves with unexampled courage and bravery into the great liberation struggle, performing unheard feats of heroism and writing brilliant pages of our history.

The Labour Youth Union of Albania, the direct continuer of the Organization of the Communist Youth, under the leadership of the party, has honourably and with devotion fulfilled all the tasks it has been charged with and always stood in the forefront of the battle for the construction of socialism in the country. The lofty ideals of the party and the people are the steel threads which have made the gigantic work of the youth of all generations one and indivisible.

The party highly appreciates the great strength and outstanding contribution of the younger generation. In every sector the youth work and struggle we feel their pulse and dynamics, their creative and innovative spirit.

Great and inspiring works of great importance for the whole people, have been produced by their hands and minds. Their mass actions have embellished and strengthened the homeland. They have built roads and railways, factories and plants, have cut hill slopes into terraces and made our fields even more fertile. In all its activities the party has always had your youth organization as its right hand, as its loyal assistant and as the sound nursery for the replenishment of its ranks.

Our party and people attentively follow your progress, your successes. They see with admiration and confidence the great steps you have taken in all fields. They rejoice at having such a fiery-hearted, work-loving youth endowed with revolutionary thinking and a broad culture, with pure feelings of patriotism, with a fighting and unshakeable spirit to go on the road of socialism. The party and the people desire to always have such an Albanian youth.

Our youth will always respond with great deeds to every call of the party. The young generation will always march with determination in its road.

The youth are a very valuable asset for the people and the party. They are their own life and blood. A people which implants lofty virtues in its youth, which brings them up politically pure, ideologically healthy, physically strong, and well-trained, has an assured future, develops non-stop and goes always forward. Therefore, our party, state and society will spare no efforts, toil or material means to raise the education of the youth with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, with the vivid revolutionary experience of the party, with the freedom-loving and patriotic spirit of our people, to a higher level, to give them education and culture.

The party has entrusted your organization -- the Labour Youth Union of Albania -- with the education of the younger generation as its fundamental task, and this task it has accomplished with honour and a high sense of responsibility. It has worked and is tirelessly working to engrave the ideals of the party in the minds and hearts of the young people, so that they live always with the socialist reality, defend the gains of the revolution, and carry them forward, ceaselessly strengthen the people's power, the whole socialist order which has ensured our people and youth their free and democratic, happy and joyful life, and which opens great prospects of all-round development and advance to them.

Against this order have at all times been directed the attacks of all the enemies of Socialist Albania, external and internal, open and disguised. They have tried to hit the party and its correct line, to wrest from the people the gains they have achieved with so much struggle and so many sacrifices, to turn them back to the dark past, to put the country under the rule of the foreigners. However, the plans and plots of the American imperialists, the Soviet social-imperialists, or the Yugoslav Titoites and their agents within the country, have always been and will be reduced to dust and ashes because Albania is led by an eagle-eyed party which puts nothing above the interests of the people, the homeland and socialism, because here a whole people work and are vigilant with the pick and the rifle in the hands, united like one body around the party, because our country has such a youth that are ready to rise and throw themselves, as one man, into fire at the first call of the party.

Now, after the historic 8th congress of the party, you young men and women, together with the working class and all the other people, have thrown yourselves with fresh vigour into the struggle for the realization of the majestic tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan. Your achievements hitherto are inspiring, but the tasks that lie ahead of you are great.

Our people, especially the youth who constitute the most active force of the people, are called on today to further develop the brilliant tradition of mass actions, to work with a high sense of responsibility, strong discipline, perfect organization and revolutionary drive. Let the creative and inexhaustible energies of the youth burst out everywhere to give the homeland more steel, more oil, more minerals, more broad consumer goods, more agricultural and livestock products. The stronger our economy the more powerful our homeland, the more the independence of the country is strengthened, the more the well-being of the people is raised and the better the demands and interests of the youth are fulfilled.

The socialist construction of the country today lays down ever increasing tasks and demands, dictates the needs for the further raising of the educational and cultural level, of the professional-technical and scientific training of our people. If this is a demand of the time for all the people, this is the more urgent for the youth, because the new generations will live and work in a period more advanced than ours, a period which will distinguish itself for its higher and more complex development of the productive forces, for a richer material and spiritual culture, for a greater technical and scientific progress.

The party is fully confident that our youth, who are building their happy future with their own hands, will always struggle for their own political and cultural advance, will eagerly learn at school and from life and will courageously climb the heights of science and technology. As up till this day from the ranks of the youth will emerge ever more gifted workers and distinguished cooperativists, capable cadres and specialists, dedicated scientists, merited writers and artists, who will carry the deed of socialism and the glory of the homeland still higher.

Great are the possibilities which the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has created for the youth to acquire a broad and all-sided culture. The youth have at their disposal various types of schools, literature and art, publishing houses and cultural and sports institutions, the press, the radio-television, cinematography, etc. Raising the quality of work in all these activities will ever better comply with the desire of the youth for a richer spiritual life and more cultured recreation and rest.

Socialist Albania advances and rises relying on the energies of its own people and the wealth of its own land without debts and credits from abroad. While the whole capitalist-revisionist world is caught in the death grip of a great and all-round crisis, for the youth and our entire people the present is certain and the future is brilliant.

You have come to this congress full of enthusiasm and vitality, determined to carry the work of your organization further ahead in all directions. With your clear thinking, with your wise words, you will inspire the whole youth and raise the work of its organization to a higher level.

Let the voice of the 8th congress of the youth resound throughout Albania. Let the revolutionary drive, mobilization, and action of the youth to make our beloved homeland stronger, richer and more advanced burst out everywhere, Comrade Simon Stefani said in conclusion.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO SWEDEN -- Izedin Hajdini, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Kingdom of Sweden has presented his credentials to King Karl Gustav. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Oct 82 AU]

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIAN MEETS LEADERS

Received by Todorov

AU041356 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, received (Mitsunori Weki), in Sofia this morning. Mr (Mitsunori Weki) is chairman of the budget commission of the upper chamber of the Japanese parliament and also chairman of the Bulgarian-Japanese Friendship Association of the Japanese parliament's upper chamber, and deputy chairman of the Japanese jubilee committee for the celebration of Bulgaria's 1,300th state anniversary in Japan.

The meeting was attended by Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU041359 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr (Mitsunori Weki), chairman of the budget commission with the upper chamber of the Japanese parliament, chairman of the Bulgaro-Japanese association with the upper chamber of the parliament and deputy chairman of the jubilee committee in Japan on celebrating the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that Bulgaro-Japanese relations were developing on an ascending line, which meets with the two peoples' interests and is a contribution to the consolidation of peaceful cooperation and trust in the world. He expressed gratitude for the worthy celebration of Bulgaria's 1300th anniversary in Japan.

Mr (Mitsunori Weki) emphasized Lyudmila Zhivkova's great contribution to the consolidation of Bulgaro-Japanese cultural relations, as well as to raising Bulgaria's prestige and that of her culture in Japan and in the world.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GREECE OPEN

AU041945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] On 4 October in Sofia the ninth session of the Bulgarian-Greek Joint Governmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of internal trade and public services and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission. The Greek delegation is led by Ioannis Pottakis, alternate minister of national economy, chairman of the Greek side of the commission.

More on Talks

AU042044 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- Now, when the government of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) is in power in Greece, the activation of Greco-Bulgarian economic cooperation is not dictated by some elementary needs. The expansion of bilateral economic relations is the result of the selective work done by the Greek Government, which is for an all-round development of relations with Bulgaria, said Mr Ioannis Pottakis, first deputy-minister of the economy of Greece and chairman of the Bulgaro-Greek commission for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, at the 9th session of the commission which opened here today.

On his part Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and minister of home trade and services, pointed out that Bulgaro-Greek economic contacts are not contacts of conjuncture and that they serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

In recent years Greece has become partner No. 2 to Bulgaria among the developed capitalist states. Last year's trade of the two countries exceeded 360 million dollars, which stands for a 72 per cent increase in two years. Mr Georgi Karamanev, who is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic commission, maintains that this year bilateral exchange will exceed that in 1981.

At the plenary session the two sides touched on questions pertaining to the joint appearances on third markets, the use of new progressive forms of economic relations, including the foundation of mixed companies (there are already five such companies in operation), industrial joint production, etc. The two sides maintain that it is necessary to proceed to new forms of economic relations, to expand them and that this is in compliance with the economic potentials of the two countries. This is the basis on which the long-term economic cooperation, towards which Bulgaria and Greece are striving, can be realized. Or as Mr Pottakis said, it is high time for the quantitative accumulations in bilateral relations to grow into new quality.

Discussed were, too, some projects for activation of cooperation in transport, communications, power generation (this year the energy systems of Bulgaria and Greece were linked), agriculture, mining of mineral resources -- a sphere with good prospects. The question of tourism, which is developing favourably, wasn't neglected too.

Mr Ioannis Pottakis said that Greece backs Bulgaria's willingness to join the EEC general customs preferences.

VISITING VIETNAMESE DELEGATION MEETS BALEV

AU021530 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and secretary of the CC of the BCP received a delegation of the town of Ho Chi Minh, led by Mr Mai Chi Tho, member of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the People's Council of the town of Ho Chi Minh, which is on a visit here.

Exchanged were views on the development of the relations between the two fraternal parties. Discussed were the prospects for the deepening of the relations between Sofia and Ho Chi Minh in the economic, cultural and techno-scientific sphere.

The meeting was attended by Mr Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia People's Council.

TODOROV MEETS SRV OFFICIAL, DOYNOV MEETS ZAMBIAN

AU022106 Sofia BTA in English 1808 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly received here a delegation of the town of Ho Chi Minh, led by Mr Mai Chi Tho, member of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the People's Council of Ho Chi Minh.

There was a friendly talk on the development of relations of the two countries' cooperation and especially on that between the two towns.

The meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by Mr Peter Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia People's Council.

Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Zambian Economic Cooperation Commission received here visiting Mrs Zania N'dlowu, minister of development and planning of Zambia.

At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, discussions went on bilateral economic cooperation.

ATANASOV RECEIVES AFGHAN CC DELEGATION

AU042029 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- Mr Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and vice-president of the State Council, received the here visiting delegation of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. The delegation is led by Mr Nadjimudin Kawiani, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan and head of the organizational department of the CC of the party.

Information on the tasks solved at present by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was exchanged.

Expressed was readiness for a further development and deepening of the fraternal relations and cooperation between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between Bulgaria and Afghanistan, in implementation of the agreements reached by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Babrak Karmal in December last year.

FILIPOV ADDRESSES FAO MEETING IN SOFIA

AU041408 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The regional European conference of the UN FAO opened at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia this morning. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed the delegates.

[Begin recording] On behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Bulgarian Government, I welcome you cordially, in the Bulgarian manner. I wish your conference complete success. We accept the fact that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is hosting this important international forum as an acknowledgement of the comprehensive successes in our country's development, especially as regards the development of agriculture and the food industry. We regard this fact as recognition of Bulgaria's participation in FAO and as a recognition of the Bulgarian Government's contribution to international cooperation in the food industry and agricultural sector. [end recording]

Comrade Filipov further dwelled on the relations of the organization with our country, the organization's activities in supporting the developing countries, and on solving the problems of malnutrition as well as on the cooperation between Bulgaria and the developing countries. Comrade Filipov also dwelled on Bulgaria's participation in FAO's work.

[Begin recording] The People's Republic of Bulgaria makes its contribution to the FAO programs according to its possibilities. We are participating on a multilateral and bilateral basis in the creation of a contemporary material and technical base, in promoting agriculture and the food industry in a number of developing countries. Our organizations are working out in theory and implementing in practice large projects for agricultural farms, irrigation systems, food industry enterprises, and so forth. Workers and graduate leading cadres from various developing countries are being trained in our country. Thousands of Bulgarian experts are working side by side with their friends of the developing world, assisting them in processing and utilizing the wealth of their countries.

Our cooperation with the (?UN) member-countries and especially with CEMA member-countries is very intense. Highly qualified Bulgarian specialists are participating in implementing scientific research studies on a bilateral basis, as well as in implementing FAO scientific programs. We are spending considerable amounts of financial resources and we have achieved good results in building a health protection belt in order to prevent the penetration of dangerous pests and plant insects in Europe. I would like to point out the participation of the (?UN) and the FAO in implementing cer ain projects on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which not only serve the implementation of our national programs but also the solution of general problems. [end recording]

Receives FAO Director General

AU041557 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov received Edouard Saouma, director general of the UN FAO, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with the 13th regional FAO conference on Europe. The meeting was attended by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES U.S. MAGAZINE EDITOR FOR TALKS

AU041546 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of BCP, received today Mr Henry Dorman, president and editor-in-chief of the big LEADERS magazine, published in the United States of America.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in the spirit of sincerity, thoughts were exchanged on some topical problems of the economy and international relations.

KUBADINSKI DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA 4 OCTOBER

AU041537 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, Oct 4 (BTA) -- A delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, led by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, left for Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the chairman of the Presidency of the Federal Confederation of the Socialist League of the Working People of Yugoslavia, Mr Marin Cetinic.

During the visit a number of questions will be discussed in connection with deepening the two organisations' cooperation.

PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FALL FAIR CLOSES 4 OCTOBER

AU041947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Summary] "On 4 October the 38th Plovdiv International Technical Fall Fair closed." Many business deals were concluded on the last day of the fair, including an agreement "to supply 100 Chavdar Bulgarian buses to Nicaragua." At the end of the fair's last day, Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, met with the leadership of the Bulgarian exposition at the fair. "During the meeting a preliminary evaluation of the business deals and the talks conducted during the fair was made." According to preliminary information, the total sum of the business deals concluded during the fair surpasses 3 billion leva. The fair was characterized by an increase in foreign expositions and the exhibition of Bulgaria's successes in the sphere of the scientific-economic progress.

HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL NEMETH VISITS PRAGUE

Meets With Husak

LD051542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In a comradely and cordial conversation they examined questions of friendly mutual relations between the two fraternal parties and countries, which are developing successfully in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress. They also stressed the importance of a broadly-based cooperation and exchange of experiences from party work between the central committees of the CPCZ and the MSZMP. The talks opened earlier on in the morning in the building housing the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague between Karoly Nemeth and Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Tours Central Bohemia

LD051730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is on a working visit in Czechoslovakia, visited the Central Bohemian region this afternoon. At the CPCZ District Committee in Mlada Boleslaw he held discussions with leading officials of the district. At the farming cooperative at Knezmost he toured the cooperative and acquainted himself with the results of the cooperative's work and with the activity of the basic organization of the CPCZ.

MITTAG CONCLUDES VISIT, RETURNS TO GDR 1 OCT

AU041444 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 82 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Guest From the GDR Has Left"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Oct (Z) -- Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who was in our country on a working visit, left the CSSR on Friday. He was accompanied by Guenter Ehrenberge, SED Central Committee member and chief of the SED Central Committee's Department of Planning and Finance, and by Helmut Koziolek, SED Central Committee member and director of the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management attached to the SED Central Committee.

During his stay in the CSSR, Guenter Mittag was received by CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak. Guenter Mittag had talks with Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. They informed one another about the fulfillment of the conclusions of their parties' congresses, about the results of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation and discussed the further direction of its expansion.

Comrade Mittag and his entourage paid a visit to the Tos Hostivar enterprise in Prague, Vukov enterprise in Presov and the East Slovak iron works in Kosice, where they inspected some production sectors of these enterprises and chatted with ranking party and economic functionaries. He also visited the South Bohemian region, where he chatted with the representatives of the region.

At the airport, the guests were seen off by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Zybnek Sojak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's Economic Department. Helmut Ziebart, GDR's ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

SLOVAK, YUGOSLAV ENTERPRISES SIGN TRADE PACT

LD051534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] A contract on mutual deliveries in the manufacture of refrigerators and refrigerating equipment for next year was signed in Bratislava today by representatives of the foreign-trade organization, OMNIA, the production-economic unit Strojsmalt and Rade Koncar, the Yugoslav enterprise from Zagreb. The contract provides for the delivery next year of 52,000 type C-210 and C-250 refrigerators without compressors and spare parts from Yugoslavia to Czechoslovakia. Kalex, the Czechoslovak manfacturer of refrigerators from Zlate Moravce will deliver to Yugoslavia 16,500 complete C-175R type refrigerators, more than 16,000 complete M-450R freezers and other components for the manufacture of refrigerating equipment.

Slovak Premier Petar Colotka has received Ante Markovic, chairman of the Rade Koncar concern, for a friendly conversation during his stay in Bratislava.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S ARMY MARKS ARMY DAY

LD060428 Prague CTK in English 1747 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army "show constant political vigilance against the dangerous plans of imperialism, and patriotic and internationalist responsibility for a high degree of combat readiness," Defence Minister Martin Dzur said in his order of the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. The day of the Czechoslovak People's Army commemorates the October 6, 1944, Carpathian-Dukla pass operation in which the first Czechoslovak army corps in the Soviet Union crossed into Czechoslovakia together with the Soviet army.

Army General Martin Dzur said that reactionary circles in the United States and its allies in NATO attack the socialist countries and the policy of peaceful co-existence, escalate the arms race, spread anti-communism, kindle conflicts in the world, try to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and threaten their freedom and independence. The Czechoslovak Communist Party and state counter the aggressive intentions of imperialism with consistent application of the Leninist thesis on the unity of the construction and defence of socialism. They take an active part in the struggle of all progressive forces to avert the threat of war and to preserve peace. The Czechoslovak People's Army is ready to defend reliably at any time and together with other Warsaw Treaty armies the freedom, independence and peaceful work of the people of Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community, the Czechoslovak defence minister said in his order of the day.

State, Army Leaders' Gala

LD052200 Prague CTK in English 2111 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- The 38th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day were marked by a friendly evening held by Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Army General Martin Dzur on Tuesday.

It was attended by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal and other members of the communist party presidium and other political and public personalities. Guests also included Colonel-General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the chief commander of the Warsaw Treaty states' Joint Armed Forces at the Czechoslovak National Defence Ministry, Colonel-General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia and other Soviet generals and officers as well as members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

HUSAK SPEAKS TO YOUTH CONGRESS 1 OCTOBER

LD020848 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 1 Oct 82

["Text" of address delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, at the Third Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague on 1 October -- live]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, esteemed guests, dear young friends: I am pleased that as the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the Czechoslovak Government, I have the opportunity to attend your congress deliberations and that, on behalf of the highest political bodies of our state and on my own behalf, I am able to cordially greet you. At the same time I greet the more than 3-million-strong army of the Socialist Union of Youth, the Young Pioneer members and the entire young generation of Socialist Czechoslovakia which, through its attitudes and deeds, gives ever-broader support for the construction of our society. [applause]

The Third Congress of the Socialist Union of Youth is an important political event in the life of our state. The great interest and attention paid to your deliberations by the party and state bodies, the entire National Front and also our public demonstrates a sincere attitude toward youth and the deserved authority enjoyed by the Socialist Union of Youth in the life of our country -- as mentioned by the comrade from Ostrava, who dealt with the situation in his district, a short while ago. You have gathered here in order to assess the results of the activity of the united youth and children's organization in the past period and its future orientation and to express your dreams and goals, but also the problems and worries of the young generation of our country. The deliberations of the congress again confirm that we have good and committed youth, devoted to knowledge, honestly preparing themselves for life, youth devoted to socialism and its socialist country. The good prerequisites for your deliberations have been created by the entire precongress preparation, the progress of the meetings in the primary organizations, district and regional conferences, and the congresses of the two republican organizations. At the republican congresses, important addresses explaining the main principles, directions and goals of the policy of the CPCZ in relation to young people were delivered by comrades Lenart and Strougal. Allow me, too, to deal with some topical questions connected with the tasks and mission of our youth.

Comrades, the present young generation is both the witness to and active participant in the vast revolutionary changes in the life of mankind. The new era, begun 65 years ago by the October Revolution, has fundamentally changed and is changing the face of the world. The principles of scientific socialism, which were first implemented in very difficult conditions by the working people of the big country of the Soviets, are now being realized in a number of European states and are also taking deep roots on the Asian, Latin American and African continents. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism have become the foremost stream of thought. These thoughts are mobilizing hundreds of millions of people for an active struggle for national and social freedom, for social progress, for socialism and peace. The mighty wave of the national-liberation movement has practically put an end to the colonial domination of imperialist powers. Since World War II, more than 100 new independent states have been set up on its ruins. The process of the revolutionary transformation of the world is interwoven with the scientific-technological revolution which is deeply transforming entire spheres of human activity. The releasing of the vast atomic energy of the nuclear core has become the promise of unprecedented development in the means of production.

More than 100 years ago Jan Neruda dreamed that mankind would smash the bars that prevented it from reaching for the stars. Twenty years ago Yuriy Gagarin was the first man to be launched into space. Today mankind is making daring, although only initial steps to explore and exploit space. We are proud of the fact that thanks to our cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, too, is sharing in this endeavor.

Roughly six decades ago Karel Capek wrote a book in which the term "robot" appeared for the very first time. Today as a result of the breathtaking developments in microelectronics, we are on the threshold of a period in which robotization is beginning to become one of the most dynamic branches of human activity. Similarly, one could talk about new directions of chemicalization, about the development of biotechnology, medical sciences and other branches. This all provides new dynamics and a fresh outlook for the entire social development.

At the same time, however, mankind is faced with many new problems, risks and dangers. The issue is to ensure that the results of science and technology serve man, peace and progress and that they are not misused by aggressive imperialist forces to threaten civilization. These forces, above all in the United States, are stepping up their frenzied arms buildup, aggravating international tension, provoking confrontations and crises and creating hotbeds of tension. Their hazardous policy has of late increased the danger of a war.

In this situation there is no loftier and greater task than to defend and secure a peaceful life for the people.

Against the aggressive policy of imperialism there stand today powerful forces, above all the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, but also the progressive national liberation, democratic and peace movement the world over. Whether or not peace will be preserved and consolidated depends on their unity and resolute course of action.

Characteristic of our young generation is its optimistic world outlook and longing for friendship and life in peace. It is natural that the young people in all countries are today playing a significant role in the struggle against imperialism and for peace. This also binds the Socialist Union of Youth to strengthen its ties with the progressive youth and peace forces of all countries.

Attending your congress as guests are representatives of youth organizations from the states of the socialist community, democratic and progressive youth organizations from many countries. Around 80 delegates are present here. I am glad that they are here. I am glad to be able to greet them sincerely and cordially. [applause]

The securing of peace for our people is the most important task of the foreign policy of our state. In the struggle for peace, disarmament, peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial international cooperation, we are acting in firm friendship and alliance with the other states of the socialist alliance, within the bond of alliance of the Warsaw Treaty organization, which is a reliable shield against aggression.

We are striving to avert a world-wide conflict because we know well the kind of enormous destructive force contained in modern means of warfare. We resolutely support the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the tireless initiative being developed in carrying this policy out by the party of the Soviet communists and personally by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause]

We support the constructive proposals of the Soviet Government which aim at the resolving of the major world-wide problems of the struggle for peace and disarmament at the settling of the crisis situations and at the elimination of hotbeds of tensions in various parts of the world. [applause]

To be in favor of peace for us means to be for the flourishing and defense of our socialist homeland, for the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, for the firm unity of the states of the socialist community. Our alliance and friendship with the first socialist state in the world, the 60th anniversary of the founding of which we shall be marking this year along with the world progressive public, is a great political boon for our people. It springs from the dearly purchased experiences from the war and fascist occupation, from the common struggle for freedom, from the entire area of the national-democratic revolution and the building of socialism in our country. It constitutes the basic guarantees of our certainties in the present-day complex world.

It is of special importance for our nations that this practice, tested by history, be handed down as a living message from one generation to another. We appreciate the work being done in this field by the Socialist Union of Youth as well as your resolve, as born out by the deliberation of your congress and the report and ensuing discussion on protecting, developing and strengthening this friendship and alliance in the future. [applause]

Comrades and dear friends, in the years of socialist construction our people, under the leadership of the CPCZ, carried out profound progressive changes in all social spheres, in the economic, social as well as spiritual life. The results, which we consolidated and expanded during the past decade, have allowed Czechoslovakia, as an advanced socialist country, to occupy a firm position in the world. It enjoys growing international authority as a country possessing a broad economic base, advanced industry and agriculture. It is a state with a developed system of social security, one devoting great care to the education of people and possessing rich cultural life. It is a country of true democracy, in which the will of the people and social justice prevails. [applause]

The results attained confirm that the revolutionary path our people chose in the Slovak national uprising, in the May rising of the Czech people, and which they definitely affirmed during the days of February 1948 corresponds to their interests. It is an affirmation of the vitality of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of the historical superiority of socialism over capitalism. Young generations, too, made an honorable contribution to these struggles and the attained results. They linked their notions about the future, about their life and work with the revolutionary struggle of the working class. And we are justified in saying that socialism has fulfilled their aspirations.

In the system of the social achievements of the people, the social guarantees of young people hold a significant place. They enjoy far-reaching rights, they are provided for materially and socially, they live without the fear of tomorrow, and they have broad scope for making their contribution to society.

In the course of the 1970's a number of fundamental issues concerning the life of the young generations were successfully solved. Housing conditions of young people have improved and their consumption in general increased. Social assistance to families with children has reached Kcs32 billion per annum in various forms and represents a substantial share of their overall incomes. And one could go on enumerating concrete measures of this development. The care for young people for their education and application of their creative capabilities is a characteristic feature of the entire period of socialist construction. The socialist character and the educative role of the school has been consolidated and more closely linked with the needs of society. Young people today enter life with proper expert qualifications. Much could be said about the improved conditions for making use of leisure for recreation, sport and cultural experiences of young people. That too, considerably contributes to the fact that today's young generation profoundly embraces socialism. It links it with its life, plans and prospects. [applause]

Each young generation by its work, enthusiasm and sense for innovation significantly influences the life of society. Therefore our party constantly considers the solution of questions concerning young people as an inseparable, important part of its program. This has again been confirmed by the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Developments give rise to new questions and needs relating to the life and assertion of the young generation. We pay great attention to them. Understandably, we can only proceed in this at a pace and scope given by existing conditions. We demand that all competent bodies -- national committees, enterprises and public organizations -- pay full attention to the problems of young people, approach them actively and make most effective use of the means provided by society for these purposes. That calls everywhere for a better understanding, a flexible and sensitive approach to the needs of young people. [applause]

Comrades, when we speak about the results attained, about the guarantees provided by our political and economic development, which in the present-day world cannot be taken for granted, we are by no means overlooking serious problems and various shortcomings. We are openly criticizing the fact that in a number of places matters are not what the intentions of our policy would have them be. What would meet internal possibilities and needs. And we do this very concretely.

The complexity of our situation is further intensified by the fact that, apart from the shortcomings which I have mentioned, since the middle of the 1970's for our country, as well as for many other states, external conditions of economic development have been markedly worsening. Obtaining fuel and energy, foodstuffs and fodder, ore and other raw materials is linked with growing expenditure; competition and exacting attitudes as regards the exports of our goods are mounting. The comrade from the Central Slovak region dwelt on this. Of late, added to this is the sharp intensification of the policy of embargo and gross economic and financial discrimination applied against the socialist states by the United States and, under its pressure, also by other Western countries.

The conclusion which our party has drawn from these realities can be unambiguously expressed in short: If we want to cope with these complex conditions, we must improve management, production and husbanding. The answer to the burning issues of today, the directions to solutions, are provided by the general line for the development of an advanced socialist society which was further elaborated by the 16th CPCZ Congress. It is a program for a further uprsurge of our country, a program worth working and fighting for. I am glad that the overwhelming majority of our citizens, Czechoslovak young people and the Socialist Union of Youth, are by their daily work contributing to its implementation.

An important front of the struggle for further socialist development is today the economy. The heart of our economic policy is contained in the demands for higher efficiency and quality of work, the transition to intensive development of the national economy, the mobilization of new factors of growth -- above all, scientific-technical development and socialist improved husbanding of the great values which we put into the economy. Each kilogram of metal, coal, fuel and oil, cement, foodstuffs and fodder, each machine and manufacture must be put to use with the greatest possible economy. The efforts of youth collectives, of the "spotlight of the young" movement and other initiative actions which promote this, deserve full support and must be spread further. Comrade Jeneral has briefed me about how many letters and delegations have arrived here reporting fulfilled pledges in honor of the congress. We greatly welcome these creative steps by our young generation.

A fundamental demand of the 16th congress and a precondition for a steady rise in efficiency is the substantially wider application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. It is also a precondition of success in the competition with capitalism which will be decided, is Lenin emphasized, by higher labor productivity. Therefore, we base our plans for the development of our society above all on the combination of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with socialism.

The fact that we have set out to build a nuclear energy sector as well as a number of modern industrial branches testifies to our effort in this direction. Nonetheless, we have to step up our effort and accelerate the pace of our endeavor in all sections of our economic life, in microelectronics, engineering, agriculture and elsewhere. Something is being done, something is being successfully accomplished in these branches, but it still fails to meet our requirements.

In the current conditions the issue mostly is not that of achieving a further growth of the volume of production, although in some instances this may be so, but rather of ensuring that our products are of top standard both in terms of technical level, quality and utility value, and this both for the home and foreign markets. This is not a small task. But provided we concentrate the strength, energy and attention of the entire society on it, it is a realistic but, above all, much needed task.

In order to speed up the scientific and technological development, we are carrying out and shall push through further effective measures in the entire system of planning, organization and management, in the system of material incentives, in the investment policy. It is necessary to emphasize with great urgency that in every sphere it is necessary to seek and carry out concrete steps to ensure that this truly key task of our development is successfully accomplished.

The preparation of your congress and its deliberation has been justly oriented markedly towards encouraging young people's interest in sciences and technology. It is necessary to do even more to promote among young people the broadest possible interest in acquiring the knowledge and assimilating the results of modern sciences and technology in working with these two branches and fully mastering them. The youth organization can and must do a great many useful things in this regard. The whole of our society has a great responsibility here, but it is above all our educational system where priority and weight given to technological disciplines must be enforced and secured much more emphatically and whose purposeful approach carries truly great responsibility.

When we say that our economy has good prospects for further development, this is, above all, so because we are able to lean on all-round cooperation with states of the socialist community, primarily the Soviet Union. During the recent visit to the Soviet Union of our party and state delegation including my meetings in the Crimea with Comrade Brezhnev, we evaluated positively the attained level. At the same time, however, we emphasized that in this area there exist further broad possibilities and that it is necessary to make further marked progress along this road. Above all, it is necessary to develop scientific and technological cooperation, specialization and cooperation of production and to intensify economic integration. The same also applies to our relations with the other states of the socialist community, as we are developing our daily contacts. We have arrived at a stage in which we have to elevate our economic, scientific and technological relations to a qualitatively higher level, and extensive preparations are currently being made to do this; and there exist prerequisites to raise the effectiveness of our economy and to substantially speed up technological development.

Esteemed comrades, our entire activity is directed towards ensuring a contented, materially and culturally rich life for our people. This is the principled purpose of our policy. With the attained high living standards and in the current complicated conditions in which our economy operates. must stress the close relationship between securing the needs of our people and economic results and realistic possibilities.

The 16th CPCZ Congress also proceeded from this platform, when it set out the task to maintain the attained living standards and to improve their quality commensurate with the possibilities we shall create by our work. The simple and so often repeated truth -- we live as well as we work -- applies fully. Everything depends on our work. [applause] One could speak in uplifting and ceremonial tones and the like from such a platform. But I believe that the most important thing is to speak about real things, about the real conditions of our life and our work. [applause]

In order to implement the program set out by the 16th CPCZ Congress, the party and state bodies have adopted a number of fundamental decisions, and we are returning to them practically every day. Their aim is a further mobilization and development of the working initiative of the working people and, above all, an effective utilization of reserves in our economy. We are taking steps towards economies and rationalization in the consumption of fuels, energy, metals and other raw materials, towards improving the structure of industry, towards developing agricultural production and raising out self-sufficiency in food production. We are striving to improve the work of our construction sector and the functioning of the service industry. We are putting into practice the Set of Measures aimed at improving the planned management of our economy. We are concerned to encourage the initiative of enterprises and working collectives as well as the responsibility and discipline of every worker at every workplace.

Throughout the life of our society we are aiming to create an atmosphere of creative approach, active participation of people in management and decision-making, to deepen socialist democracy, to give full support to people who are courageously seeking new ways, and to apply faster remedies everywhere where shortcomings occur.

In the struggle for the fulfillment of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the prime issue of today is for us to meet as best as possible the planned targets set for the current year, and this in every branch, in every enterprise. Speaking roughly, the fulfillment of the plan for the past 8 months -- I do not know yet the figures for the 9th month -- is not bad. Nonetheless, there is already speculation as to whether the plan will be fulfilled or exceeded, how much more complicated things will be next year and the like. By doing so we are deceiving ourselves and harming our society. This is why we are emphasising here that the basic thing is the best possible fulfillment of this year's tasks, and this is essential in order to create a good basis for our entry into the next year when the tasks will decidedly not be any easier. We want to gradually increase the dynamism of our development and this naturally presupposes that we fulfill the tasks facing us today.

It is indispensable to much more flexibly adapt production to the needs of the home market as well as to foreign trade, to pay systematic attention in particular to ensuring the external balance of our economy. I do not want to go into detail here; we are constantly returning to this in the press and in various statements.

In our social system, in the correctness of the policy supported by the people, in the resources of the economy in our membership in the socialist community we have good preconditions for successfully coping with the demanding tasks which we are setting ourselves, thus ensuring the further upward development. Therefore, we can look to the future with confidence and realistic optimism, but as the comrade from Ostrava put it -- we have to do our part. [applause]

Comrades. The entire history of revolutionary struggles shows that to translate socialist ideals into life demands enormous efforts. Past generations of young people have made the utmost sacrifices for these ideals. We are convinced that even today neither you officials and members of the youth union -- nor the overwhelming majority of young people are after an easy life. There are enough of those who are after an easy life -- old ones and young ones -- but I am speaking about the prevailing trend. Young people are not afraid of difficulties. They want to achieve something, battle with problems, do a lot of useful work for the socialist homeland and society, and naturally for themselves. Young people go hand in hand with socialism, peace, science and progress. I firmly believe that our young people will work for these noble goals with still greater initiative effort and enthusiasm. [applause]

The exacting nature of the current problems demands an ever better preparedness of the young generation. We strive for socialist man to harmoniously combine good education, love of work, a cultural range of vision and noble moral qualities. We want him to be physically fit and to take an active part in civic public life. The rearing of the generation which is growing up and which will gradually take over responsibility for the future, for the further development of our country is therefore an extraordinarily responsible task. It is a matter for the whole of society, for our party, the Socialist Union of Youth, all bodies of the socialist state and components of the National Front, schools, the army and also the mass communication media, culture, art and other spheres of our life. An irreplaceable role which we stress and support is also played in this by the family.

It is not that in general there is not enough interest shown in young people -- say in television or elsewhere -- but what I do not quite like is the quality of this interest, the quality of presentation, the quality of explanation, attraction, etc. What is important in all spheres is not only the amount of care for young people's problems but also the level and, in the final analysis, results.

Much has been done and achieved in this respect -- this is borne out also by the deliberations of your congress. We know, however, how complex and multifaceted the moulding of man is. To understand the complexity and contradictory nature of the current times, to be able to orient oneself correctly in the rapid succession of events, to what is happening at home and abroad, to find one's place in life, is not always easy, all the more so for a young person. Many often antagonistic influences and phenomena are at work here; it is a process which is closely linked with the great revolutionary struggle for the transformation of society, with the struggle against the influence of bourgeois ideology and morals.

Our young generation was born and has grown up under socialism. The gains of socialism are a matter of course for it. It does not know the burden of mass unemployment, the lack of prospects and the feeling of hopelessness which weighs down its contemporaries in the capitalist world. It is good that you yourselves did not have to experience all this. It is all the more important though that young people are well aware of the path which we have covered, that they know how many battles we have fought, how much selfless work brought about our socialist present.

As the years went by we had to overcome numerous difficulties, to put right mistakes and shortcomings. The experience and lessons from the struggle for the victory of socialism are permanently valid and are an important guideline for the young generation. [applause]

(?I say) that they distributed a two-volume book here on the history of the socialist youth movement; naturally, I have not been able to read it yet, but if it is good then it will provide a lesson, a needed one.

Inseparably linked with this is instilling in young people national pride, and internationalist sentiments, pride in the historical past of our nations, and also in what our people achieved in the period of socialist construction, that is to say Czechoslovak socialist patriotism. In order that they have a solid orientation in life, it is important to lead young people to socialist class consciousness, to affirm a conviction of the correctness of the policy of the CPCZ and of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism so that they grasp the greatness but also the complexity of the historic cause of socialism. Even Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself noted that young people arrive at socialism differently, in another way, in another shape and in a different situation than their fathers. They verify the correctness and truth of Marxism-Leninism on other practical experiences and on new revolutionary tasks. For today's young generation this means, above all, to participate practically and daily in making a direct contribution to the work for the further flourishing of socialism, to the struggle for peace and progress. [applause]

This is the main way to increase the joint responsibility of young people for the development of our society. The issue is to ensure that young people see in this work the purpose and fulfillment of their lives, that such work is a source of satisfaction and that it gives them the awareness of social usefulness, of self-fulfillment as the term goes. This is why it is so important that young people be entrusted to a much greater degree with exacting and responsible tasks and posts. Already today they are participating to not a small extent in the administration and management of the state, in economic life, in the legislative bodies, in the national committee and in the organs of social and interest-based organizations. It would, however, be wrong to be satisfied with the attained state of affairs.

At the 16th CPCZ Congress we reiterated the principle that young people should partake in everything in which decisions are made affecting their work and life, that they should share even more in solving important tasks facing society. This must become a rule and a binding directive for the work of all bodies in all sections of life of our socialist society. [applause]

Every period, every social system creates its own moral and character values. Our socialist system has adopted and developed the most humane moral norms such as industry, respect for labor, modesty and comradely relations, honesty and uprightness.

We know that we have not yet fully succeeded in applying them everywhere. We say openly that not everything is always as we would wish it to be, and this does not apply only to the young generation. We still encounter -- and this not infrequently — manifestations of selfishness parasitism, frivolity and a consumer-oriented attitude to life, features and phenomena that are alien to socialism.

It would be a mistake to ignore and underestimate such negative phenomena. Lessons in waging a struggle against them call not only for the protection of young people from their influence -- this you surely know well. Our political and educational work will be really effective only if young people stand up against such malpractices on the basis of their own experience and conviction. In this the older generation must be an example and the working collective play a big role. But it must, naturally, be a good example. A sensitive and understanding approach must, however on no account lead to us to lower our high demands placed on the young generation. This would be to the detriment of both young people themselves and the entire society.

Comrades, 12 years ago, as a part of the struggle to overcome the deep crisis affecting our society at that time, the Socialist Union of Youth came into existence. The past years demonstrated to the full extent that this was the correct course. The strong and united youth organization is a great gain not only for the young generation but also for the whole of society. The report delivered to the congress by Comrade Jeneral convincingly documented how the youth union shares in tackling the problems of the young generation, how it reflects about its position in the life of our society, it points out the good results which you have achieved in many sectors, as well as the plans and targets which you have set yourselves for the coming period. With an exacting critical and self-critical look it focuses on those areas of your work where shortcomings as yet persist, where matters are not going as well as we might wish. It also shows how to overcome these shortcomings.

An important condition for the successful work in the youth organization is to give constant thought to its methods so that you are a young generation not only as regards the age of your membership, but above all through your enthusiasm and forms of work, which should be vivid and attractive to young people.

As yet you are not successful everywhere as regards this. Formalism and in some places monotony manifests itself in the work of some youth union organizations, Comrade Jeneral spoke about this. Instead of looking for new, interesting varied methods of work, ready-made solutions, routine and bureaucracy are apparently chosen as an easy way out. One of the important tasks of all bodies of the youth union is to pay constant attention to eliminating these weak points in your activity.

The young generation is make up of boys and girls of various age groups and occupations who have different experiences of life and knowledge, different interests, hobbies and needs. In all your work you must take this into account. It is necessary to shape the character of the youth organization with the broad participation of its members. From your own experience you know that this is not easy. It is right that you want to contribute ever more to the development of our economy. In the activity of the youth organization, however, an important place must be held also by culture, good quality entertainment sports and physical education activities. All this has always been associated with youth and will continue to be so.

Final Resolution Adopted

LD032328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] Delegates to the Third Congress of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth [SSM] approved during the proceedings which were concluded early this afternoon the text of a letter sent from the Third Congress of the SSM to the CPCZ Central Committee.

The letter was handed personally to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the SSM.

Delegates also unanimously approved a message sent from the Third Congress of the SSM to the All-Union Leninist Komsomol. The congress also approved more final documents -- a declaration of the Third Congress of the SSM for peace, against the danger of war, for the strengthening of the anti-imperialist solidarity of the youth of the world, a report on activity delivered by Jarislav Jeneral, a report of the Central Auditing Commission of the SSM, a resolution of the third congress as well as a resolution on the tasks of the union and its pioneer organization after the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The resolution states that the overall social atmosphere during the past years, the everyday concern and help of the Communist Party and the socialist state, the full support on the part of the National Front and the selfless work of members of the SSM enabled the youth union to fulfill successfully the tasks adopted by the second congress. At the same time we are aware that, as well as good results, our work also contains many shortcomings, that our activity is accompanied by problems and deficiencies and that we are encountering superficiality and manifestations of formalism, in several areas.

The resolution stresses that youth union members have adopted the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress as a guarantee of firmly based life guarantees both for the present and the happy future of the young generation. They identify themselves fully with it and regard it as their own program. Its implementation demands that the organizations and organs of the SSM win more young people for everyday conscious participation in the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan at work places and responsibility for the results achieved at work, to instill in them that the growth of the living standards of our people is conditioned by placing our economy on the path of intensive development, by broader utilization of scientific and technological findings, greater economic efficiency, work of greater quality, responsible preparation for professions and occupations and concern about one's own consistent political and professional advancement.

The implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress calls for a more positive contribution, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, to the shaping of the thinking and feeling of young people so as to ensure that the features of conscious makers of the new society, prepared and resolved to participate actively in building and defending socialism, are fully manifested in them. It is also necessary to develop further an all-round attractive, ideologically motivated activity of pioneer collectives so as to ensure that children develop harmoniously and in an all-round way and prepare themselves conscientiously to build and defend their homeland and the interests of socialism.

The program of the 16th CPCZ Congress demands that youth union organizations and organs increase the share of the youth union in deepening socialist democracy, reinforce the joint responsibility of the young generation for the further development of the socialist homeland, improve methods of work of the organs and organizations of the youth union, strengthen organizational and ideological unity, extend the influence of the union on unorganized young people and win them for political and social activity.

It is necessary through international activity to help consistently to implement the foreign political line of the 16th CPCZ Congress, assert its principles in the international progressive movement of children, youth and students and to actively contribute to the struggle for world peace and social progress.

The delegates to the Third Congress of the SSM set out principal aims and tasks of the SSM and its pioneer organization for the further period with the awareness of the joint responsibility for the further development of socialism in our country. They proceed fully from the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, whose successful implementation is in the total interest of the young generation and the peaceful and happy life of our homeland.

Finally the resolution of the third congress of the SSM calls on all union members to do everything to ensure that the SSM in the coming period honorably discharges its mission to be an acknowledged representative of the young generation and close cofighter of the Communist Party.

PRAGUE PARTY OFFICIAL SCORES YOUTH INDOCTRINATION

AU042003 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

["KK"-signed report: "To Promote Reality: Plenary Session of the National Front's Prague City Committee on Ideological Education"]

[Text] Prague (KK) -- A plenary session of the National Front's [Prague] City Committee, which dealt with the main tasks of its hitherto and upcoming activity, was held on the premises of the Prague-2 District National Committee yesterday afternoon. Karel Beranek, secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, spoke about the conclusions of the April session of the CPCZ's City Committee on the tasks of the agencies and organizations of the National Front in political educational work.

In the opening part of his speech, Comrade Beranek said that "the share of the National Front organizations in creating sociopolitical activity and awareness among the Prague inhabitants is, as experience has shown, an inseparable part of mass political work with people. And it no longer sounds like a cliche to anyone's ears when we say that in this process the party and individual communists play the greatest role. The role of the ideological work grows proportionally as the advanced socialist society is being built. And we do not hide that there are problems and weak spots, above all as regards influence on the young generation. Here lie the greatest reserves. For example, the present-day students at the university-level schools did not actively experience the 1968-69 crisis years and are getting only second hand information about the situation in that period and about the reasons for the crisis in the party then. This is one of the contradictions which accompany the growth in the standard of living affecting a certain part of our society. What is, above all, involved is the consumption-oriented way of thinking of some people, a sort of variety of petty bourgeoism. And we can overcome it not only through ideological influence, but also comprehensively -- by promoting reality, by analyzing it and by self-criticism. We should devote ourselves to the effectiveness of our work and its results, not to results which we desire, but which we are achieving."

Comrade Beranek further touched upon the problem of our economy's intensification and the role of ideological work in this sphere. He stressed the necessity of systematically clarifying the essence of socialist realism, of the socialist way of life, of replacing the unreal illusions of people with realistic facts, of combating petty bourgeois tendencies, of leading people to patriotism and proletarian internationalism, of creating among the inhabitants of Prague an affinity for their city.

Zdenek Horcik, deputy mayor of Prague, delivered a report on the fulfillment of the National Front's election program in Prague in the first 6 months of this year and on measures aimed at the further development of work activity and initiative in honor of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He analyzed the current situation in housing construction and in special-purpose [ucelova] and capital construction and outlined its further development until the end of the current 5-year plan.

DAMASCUS REPORTS TEXT OF SYRIAN-CSSR COMMUNIQUE

JN302053 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The following joint statement has been issued at the conclusion of the visit to the CSSR by Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his delegation.

Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm and his delegation paid an official and friendly visit to the CSSR 27-30 September, 1982, at the invitation of CSSR Premier Comrade Lubomir Strougal. During his visit, the Syrian prime minister laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Zizkov Hill.

The comrade Syrian prime minister was accorded a warm and cordial welcome all through his visit. The Syrian Arab guest visited industrial installations, higher education institutes as well as historical and cultural sites.

The Syrian prime minister met with Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and CSSR president.

The Syrian and CSSR prime ministers held talks, attended on the Syrian Arab side by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad; Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs; Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Ghasub ar-Rifa'i, minister of health; Antoine Jubran, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Syrian Ambassador to CSSR Ahmad Yusuf Barzaj; and Hunayn Hatim, director of administration at the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

Attending on the CSSR side were Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy premier; Bohmuk Urban, minister of foreign trade; Vladimir Janza, minister-chairman of and deputy chairman of State Planning Commission; Dr Jaroslav Prokopec, Czech minister of health; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy foreign minister; and (Augustine Hupka), director of the premier's office.

The talks between the two sides were held in a cordial atmosphere governed by the traditional spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. Each side briefed the other on the situation in his country and reviewed bilateral relations and means of further promoting them. They also exchanged views on current international affairs, paying special attention to the events in the Middle East region.

The CSSR premier briefed his Syrian counterpart on the Czechoslovak people's accomplishments under the CPCZ leadership in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congres and in building up a developed socialist society. The CSSR side highly appreciated the Syrian people's accomplishments under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's leadership and praised Syria's positive role in the sphere of international policy. The CSSR side spoke highly of Syria's principled and objective stands and its efforts to bring about a just and durable settlement to the Middle East crisis.

The CSSR side underlined the importance of the Arab states' unity which is of special significance in securing the success of the struggle against the Zionist and imperialist aggression. In this regard, the CSSR praised Syria's efforts to unite the Arab ranks.

The Syrian prime minister briefed the CSSR side on Syria's success in implementing the objectives and resolutions of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's conferences in the various political, social and economic spheres, particularly since the corrective movement of 1970 under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic.

The CSSR side was also briefed on the efforts exerted by the Syrian Arab people and their leadership to bolster Syria's defensive ability.

The Syrian prime minister wlecomed the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people under the CPCZ leadership in building up a developed socialist society. He expressed his appreciation of the CSSR's great support for Syria's struggle against the Israeli aggression and the imperialist pressures. He praised the CSSR's policy which is an important contribution to the historic struggle of the Arab national liberation movement in achieving its objectives in the political and economic spheres, a policy which has alwavs stressed its condemnation of the Israeli aggression, underlined its efforts to eliminate the marks of this aggression and asserted its absolute and firm support for the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of their multifaceted bilateral relations and announced their determination to continuously work for the consolidation of political relations between the two countries. The two sides believe that the continuous consolidation of these relations will create favorable conditions for the development of their cooperation in all other spheres.

The two sides pointed to the significance of cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPCZ, considering this cooperation a basis for the development of Syrian-Czechoslovak relations. The two sides announced their determination to develop their multifaceted cooperation and to strengthen friendship between the two peoples in a manner which serves their development and bolsters world peace and security.

The two sides reaffirmed the importance of personal meetings between the senior officials of the two parties and governments and between the representatives of the two countries' popular organizations on all levels. The two sides paid close attention to their mutual economic relations and to the level of the present cooperation in this field. They agreed that there are new avenues for the development of mutual economic, scientific and technological cooperation. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the present level of relations in the spheres of culture, education, health care and science. They agreed that conditions are currently favorable for the promotion of this cooperation.

During the exchange of views on the most important international issues, the two sides noted that their attitudes are identical or very close toward these issues. The two sides expressed their joint conviction that world tension is increasing due to the policy of the militarist circles of the United States and its allies.

They denounced the imperialist forces' attempts to destroy international detente and begin a new round of armament. They also condemned these imperialist forces' interference in other states' internal affairs. In this regard they stressed their determination to confront this policy, which is fed by the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces, and to double their efforts in order to remove tension, bolster world peace and protect the peoples' legitimate interests and firm rights.

The two sides then reviewed the grave situation stemming from the extensive and barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon -- an aggression supported by U.S. imperialism. They asserted that this aggression represents not only a blatant and serious defiance of the freedom and policy of an independent and sovereign state that is a member of the United Nations, but is also another link in the Israeli expansionist aggressive policy and an attempt to liquidate the Palestinian issue by means of a mass annihilation war against the Palestinian people.

They also stressed that this Israeli aggression is only a direct result of the Camp David accords, the policy of unilateral solutions and the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel.

While strongly condemning this savage aggression, which led to the death or injury of tens of thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, most of whom were children, women and elderly, and which led to the exodus of thousands of the inhabitants from the areas occupied by the invading forces in Lebanon; while condemning Israel's occupation of a large part of Lebanon and its destruction of several Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps; and while condemning Israel's savage massacres, particularly in Beirut, the two sides urgently call on the international community to adopt all necessary measures against Israel in order to ensure the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces from all the Lebanese territories, including those measures cited in Chapter Seven of the UN Charter. The two sides reaffirm the need to work with great determination in order to preserve Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and safety.

The two sides condemned the United States, which prevented the United Nations from adopting effective sanctions against the Israeli aggressors, believing that if the United States had not supported Israel militarily, politically and economically, Israel would not have invaded Lebanon and achieved its other hostile aims.

The two sides highly evaluated the heroic resistance put up by the Syrian Arab military units, the Palestinian forces and the nationalist Lebanese forces, which fought side by side against the barbaric Israeli aggression. The two sides also expressed their full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, whose steadfastness increased the extensive international support for and understanding of their just cause and largely enhanced the PLO's status in the world.

The two sides condemned Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights in violation of the UN Charter and resolutions and the international laws and norms. The two sides consider this decision and all that stems from it as null and void. They also condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands and its policy of oppression, establishment of settlements and transformation of the Arab character of the occupied Arab territories.

The two sides reaffirmed that just and permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved except by the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem, the return of the firm national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return to their homeland and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their independent and sovereign state.

The two sides also affirmed that the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should participate in all negotiations aiming at settling the Middle East crisis.

The two sides pointed out the importance of the Fes summit conference resolution regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also greatly admired the new Soviet proposals which provided a great support for the Arab countries' just demands.

The two sides agreed that strengthening and promoting cooperation and friendship between the Arab nation and the peoples of the socialist bloc countries, led by the USSR, is in harmony with the interest of consolidating stability and security of the Arab countries. They announced that they will confront all attempts to harm the friendship between the Arab nation and the peoples of the socialist bloc.

The two sides denounced the attempts by imperialist forces, led by the United States, to extend their military presence in the Indian Ocean and to build military bases and deploy nuclear arms there. They voiced their support for efforts to change this region into a region of peace.

The two sides affirmed their support for an urgent and just solution to the South African issue and denounced racial discrimination, all forms of imperialism in southern Africa and the aggressions of South Africa on the African frontline states, particularly the escalation of aggression against Angola. They affirmed their complete support for SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, which was recognized by the United Nations and the OAU.

The two sides stressed the importance of continuing to strengthen the alliance between international socialist forces and national liberation movements in the struggle for international peace and security and the freedom and independence of nations. The two sides appreciated the role played by the Nonaligned Movement countries in international relations based on the movement's main principles which advocate the struggle for peace and national independence and against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and reactionary forces. They also asserted that the seventh summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement countries will further increase the influence of the movement in international relations.

The two sides asserted their determination to exert all efforts to rebuild international economic relations based on justice, equality, mutual interest and the respect of the interests of all nations. They denounced the policy of economic pressure and blackmail which the U.S. Government attempted to introduce into economic relations between countries.

The two sides affirmed the importance of strengthening international detente, the need to end the arms race and achieve tangible results in disarmament, particularly in the field of nuclear disarmament. They also affirmed that the UN member states should cooperate toward achieving the aims of disarmament in light of the resolution on international cooperation toward disarmament which was adopted by the 34th UN General Assembly session.

The two sides believe that the association of the Madrid meeting with the adoption of a final document which calls for convening a conference on arrangements of trust, security and disarmament in Europe will play an important role in improving the general international situation.

The two prime ministers announced their satisfaction with the results of the visit and expressed their belief that it represents an important step toward strengthening Syrian-CSSR relations and promoting friendship between the two countries.

At the conclusion of the visit and as a result of the talks dealing with trade and economic cooperation, the two sides signed a protocol on further development of trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation and a protocol on deepening and broadening cooperation in the field of health care for 1982-84.

The Syrian prime minister expressed his thanks for the reception and hospitality which he and the Syrian delegation received during their stay in the CSSR from the Czech people and government and which express the depth of friendship between the two people.

Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm invited Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal to visit Syria and the latter accepted the invitation with thanks.

CPCZ WEEKLY DISCUSSES JOURNALISTS' DUTIES

AU291308 Prague TRIBUNA No 38 in Czech 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Common Holiday"]

[Excerpts] The anniversary of the emergency of RUDE PRAVO on 21 September is traditionally celebrated by our entire society as the day of the press, radio and television.

On this occasion we justly recall the glorious tradition of the communist press which since its emergence has actively participated in the fight conducted by the CPCZ at the head of the working people. It was the party press, and above all, RUDE PRAVO, which explained the CPCZ's policy and strived to win the working people for actively participating in the fight for a better tomorrow. RUDE PRAVO has considerably contributed to all the successes we have achieved in building the new and socially just society.

That is also why RUDE PRAVO has become an example, a model, not only for the journalists working in the party press, but also for our entire socialist journalism, for all communications media in our socialist fatherland.

A communist adherence to principles, and loyalty to the CPCZ's policy, an undaunted fight for its implementation, the promotion of all-social interests, an irreconcilable attitude toward the enemies of socialism, truthfulness, firm bonds with the working people -- all these are principles which are lastingly valid for the work of every journalist who is accomplishing this responsible and honorable mission in our society. For even today, the intrinsic mission of all communications media is to fulfill the Leninist legacy -- to be agitator, propagandist and organizer of socialist construction.

As the building of the socialist society continues, this mission of journalists and of the communications media does not decrease -- it increases. It grows together with the growth of the tasks of socialist construction, with the increasingly complicated nature of the external conditions in which we work and develop our economy. It grows because with every success of the countries of the socialist community, with every victory of the forces of socialism and peace in the world, the attacks of imperialism and its centers are becoming increasingly sharper, and not only against our ideology, Marxism-Leninism, but also against all revolutionary forces and socialist c ntries. The fact that imperialism's endeavors present a real danger -- if they are not effectively combatted -- is best shown by the example of fraternal Poland, where these forc attempted to overthrow the socialist system. The developments in the Polish People's Republic have also proved once again what a negative role can be played by the communications media if they are controlled by forces that are hostile to socialism.

That is why it is the foremost duty of all of us who work in the communications media to explain and elucidate our party's policy; to stand in the first ranks of the battle for its implementation; to organize the working people to fulfill the 16th CPCZ Congress tasks; and simultaneously to uncompromisingly unmask all that is hampering socialist construction, to be irreconcilable toward shortcomings, laggardness and inefficiency, and to unmask the goals of anticommunist centers and of the bourgeois and revisionist ideology, as well as the ominous plans of imperialism for unleashing a new world war conflagration.

We in our editorial office also regard it as our intrinsic mission to fulfill these tasks honorably and to defend the interests of the party, of socialism, of the working people.

BRIEFS

YOUTH PAPER PUBLICATION -- The daily publication of MLADA FRONTA, daily of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, appears in 260,000 to 300,000 copies. The number of unsold copies amounts to about 1 percent of the number of copies in a month. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 21 Sep 82 p 3 AU]

AUTUMN FIELD WORK PROGRESS -- In the Czech lands by 27 September winter crops had been sown on 40 percent of the planned area. By 28 September 13,000 hectares -- or 5 percent of the sown area -- of corn for silage remained to be harvested, while corn for grain was harvested from 40 percent of the area and its per-hectare yield is about 5 tons. A total of 41 percent of the planned quantity of potatoes for planting were procured by that date, but only a shade over 25 percent of the envisaged quantity of industrial potatoes and of potatoes for human consumption. The quality of potatoes can be described as "average." The estimated average per-hectare yield by 15 September was 0.35 ton, lower than the August estimate, but this "should not jeopardize the overall fulfillment of the planned potato procurement." Sugar beets were gathered from 10 percent of the area by 28 September. The average weight of the root is about 0.653 kg and the sugar content is 15.38 percent. Fruit picking is in full swing, especially of apples, pears and plums. It is expected that this year's planned procurement of fruit, amounting to 230,000 tons, will be exceed by 20 percent. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 29 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

FISCHER CONTINUES MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

LD060230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] UN/New York, 5 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer continued his talks on the fringe of the 37th UN General Assembly on Tuesday. A cordial meeting with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca focused on an exchange of views on the international situation. Malmierca briefed him on the efforts of the nonaligned states for peaceful international cooperation. Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the states of the Nonaligned Movement as an important factor in the struggle for a peaceful and secure life.

The GDR's unshakable solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for their national rights was praised by Faruq Qaddumi, the head of the political department of the PLO, during his meeting with Foreign Minister Fischer. The GDR's consistent stand is an encouragement for the struggling people of Palestine. Qaddumi asked Oskar Fischer to express Yasir 'Arafat's thanks to the GDR people and its representatives for their support of the Palestinians' cause.

During a meeting with Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari both sides spoke out in favor of continuing bilateral cooperation. Possibilities for further developing economic relations were discussed by Oskar Fischer and Juan Jose Amado, his opposite number from Panama.

Current international issues and questions of deepening bilateral cooperation were discussed by Oskar Fischer in a friendly meeting with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov. He also met Paulo T. Jorge, his Angolan opposite number, to continue the regular exchange on current international issues.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Felleke Gedle-Giorgis paid tribute during his meeting with Oskar Fischer to the high level of relations with the GDR. He reported on the development of the new Ethiopia and on the situation in the Horn of Africa.

Holds 'Numerous' Talks

AU041852 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] New York (ADN) -- On Tuesday and Wednesday Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, had numerous talks and meeting at the 37th UN General Assembly.

In a friendly meeting with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, satisfaction was expressed with the purposeful work of both sides to implement the projects for developing the relations as planned during the visit of Pahr to the GDR.

The readiness to maintain fruitful cooperation with the GDR was also reaffirmed by the Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos who met with Oskar Fischer at a dinner.

Oskar Fischer discussed questions on further shaping of mutual relations with Ambassador 'Ali A. at-Turayki, permament UN representative of Libya.

The GDR foreign minister and Basil Ince, foreign minister of Trinidad and Tobago, a state with which the GDR has no diplomatic relations, met for the first time.

Oskar Fischer and the Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray conducted an exchange of views on the development of bilateral relations as well as on the international situation. The GDR foreign minister stressed the necessity to do everything to check the course of confrontation and work with reason and good will for a peaceful compromise of interests in the interest of a peaceful future for the peoples. It is in the interest of all states and peoples to achieve constructive results in Madrid.

In a cordial meeting with the Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, questions of further developing cooperation between the two states were discussed and views on the main questions of the 37th UN General Assembly were exchanged.

The Tunisian Foreign Minister Caid es-Sebsi in a talk with the GDR foreign minister praised the great attention which the GDR pays to Tunisia as a nonaligned country. The attitude to the basic questions of international affairs as reaffirmed in the declaration of principles of the GDR is in line with the views of Tunisia in many ways.

Oskar Fischer also met with Ambassador Alhaji Yusuff Maitama-Sule (Nigeria), chairman of the UN antiapartheid committee, for a talk. With warmhearted words he expressed thanks for the great political support which the GDR has granted to the struggle of the peoples against colonialist and racist oppression. With satisfaction he referred to the fact that the consistent attitude of the GDR has earned it many friends among the states and peoples of Africa. Maitama-Sule briefed Oskar Fischer on topical questions of the work of the antiapartheid committee. Oskar Fischer confirmed that the GDR as a socialist state will also in the future be at the side of the states and peoples struggling for national and social liberation against racism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Oskar Fischer also had talks with the foreign minister of Finland, Par Stenback; of Denmark, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen; of Indonesia, Mokjtar Kusumaatmaja; and Cyprus, Nikolaos Rolandhis; with the minister of state of foreign affairs of Egypt, Butrus Butrus Ghali; and FRG Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND GREETINGS TO PRC LEADERS

AU041550 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin, (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the PRC, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people convey best wishes.

Inspired by the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference, the GDR continues its efforts to develop normal friendly relations with the PRC for the benefit of peaceful cooperation.

TISCH MEETS PDRY TRADE UNION LEADER

LD060158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- The struggle for peace, disarmament and detente is a priority task of the trade unions. This was stated by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch and Soltan ad-Dawsh, secretary general of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen General Confederation of Workers, on Tuesday at the conclusion of a visit by a Yemeni trade union delegation to the GDR. They praised the initiatives of the community of socialist states, particularly the USSR, aimed at preserving world peace, detente, arms limitation, and disarmament.

Tisch explained the GDR trade unionists' stand on the U.S. confrontation policy and their intention of siting new nuclear weapons in West Europe. With regard to the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their indignation at Israel's campaign of murder against the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

The Arab guests learned with great interest of the FDGB's role in drawing up and carrying out economic and social policy in the GDR. In conclusion an agreement was signed which serves to further deepen cooperation between the two organizations.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION RECEIVES HANOI DELEGATION

AU041517 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Thursday Margot Honecker, minister of education, received a delegation from Hanoi, which is currently in Berlin, headed by Nghiem Chuong Chau, deputy mayor and head of the department of education." Both sides stressed that cooperation at ministry and communal level contributes to an even closer cooperation between the fraternally allied socialist countries. The guests also visited the polytechnical center of the "1 Mai" LPG in Berlin-Wartenberg.

HONECKER TO VISIT SYRIA, CYPRUS, KUWAIT IN OCT

LD052030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, will make state visits to the Syrian Arab Republic, Cyprus and the State of Kuwait in the middle of October.

Erich Honecker is thus accepting invitations from the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad; the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, and the amir of the State of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DIES 5 OCTOBER

LD052326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2213 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 5 Oct (ADN) -- The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, Klaus Willerding, died on Tuesday, at age 58, after a long, serious illness. For many years Klaus Willerding worked in responsible positions in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

AU041515 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Events on GDR national holiday

Parade of National People's Army [NVA] on Thursday, 7 October 1982, at 1000 in the Karl-Marx-Allee

Berliners! Demonstrate your affinity with our NVA. Form a cordon along the route of the parade in the Karl-Marx-Allee, beginning at Strausbergerplatz, at Alexanderplatz to Karl-Liebknecht-Strasse!

Festive military tattoo of the NVA on Wednesday, 6 October 1982, at 1900, Unter den Linden

Festive changing of the guards of the NVA on Thursday, 7 October 1982, at 1430 at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism, Unter den Linden

Popular festivals in all Berlin districts

Varied programs with many artists on stages, in squares and at cultural institutions

Berliners and their guests are cordially invited to participate in these military events on 6 and 7 October.

REPORT ON PROMOTIONS OF NVA OFFICERS

DW051512 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 4 Oct 82

[From the narrative to a newsreel film report]

[Summary] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today "announced appointments and promotions" in the People's Army on the occasion of the forthcoming 33d anniversary of the GDR. The following were "promoted to lieutenant general": "Major generals Ulrich (Gall), Klaus Henkes and Paul (Kneiphoff)." "Colonels Ulrich Betmann, Guenter Gabriel, Egon Gleau, Horst (Glombe), Joachim Grabowski, Raimund (Kokott), Kurt (Kronig), Ernst (Mackler), Werner (Patzer), Lothar Penndorf, Eberhard Siebert, Wilfried Schaefer, Wolfgang Steger, Edgar Steiner, Dieter Teichmann, Manfred (Vollant), Wermer (Ziegmann) and Hans Ziems were promoted to the rank of major general." "Captains of the navy Hans Hess, Werner Kotte, Wolfgang (Lauer) and Joachim Muench were promoted to rear admirals."

SINDERMANN SPEAKS AT BERLIN AWARD CEREMONY

LD060204 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] In tribute to their special services in developing socialism and preserving peace, more people and collectives were honored in Berlin today with high state awards to mark the coming GDR national day. Deputy State Council Chairman Horst Sindermann presented the clasp of honor to the Patriotic Order of Merit, the Star of International Friendship Order and the Patriotic Order of Merit. In his address he stressed that it corresponded with the spirit of the socialist state to pay tribute on the national day to those citizens who are accomplishing exemplary achievements. Innovation and economy, scientific work and higher quality, as well as fresh products, reflect the people's will to strengthen socialism and defend peace.

Horst Sindermann drew attention in this respect to the threats to world peace caused by the aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States. In the struggle for peace, he stressed, no effort is too great for us. Every good deed that consolidates the power of socialism and makes it unassailable to all enemies counts. It is good and worthwhile to live in this state, which has strong and good friends such as the Soviet Union, said Horst Sindermann.

VERNER CONFERS AWARDS ON CITIZENS, COLLECTIVES

LD041510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1239 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- On Monday at Berlin's State Council, meritorious GDR citizens were honored with high state awards to mark the 7 October national holiday. Paul Verner, SED Central Committee Politburo member, conducted the ceremony on behalf of SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council. Working people from all sections of society, including worker veterans, workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, members of the National People's Army and artists as well as collectives in industry and agriculture, received the Clasp of Honor of the National Order of Merit, the Order of the Star of International Friendship, and the National Order of Merit. The title of Enterprise of Socialist Work was also conferred.

Among those honored are GDR Ambassador to Lebanon Bruno Sedlaczek and numerous embassy employees, as well as the authors Kurt Stern and Erwin Strittmatter; the president of the Academy of Sciences, Prof Wermer Scheler; caricaturist, Prof Alfred Beierred, and collectives in the GDR Institution of Fashion, in the Berlin energy combine and the Piesteritz nitrogen works (Halle Bezirk).

Taking part in conferring the awards were, among others, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Konrad Naumann and Alfred Naumann, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

NEPSZABADSAG MARKS PRC NATIONAL DAY

AU041836 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "On the National Holiday of China"]

[Text] The first day of October 1949 was the day of triumph of a self-sacrificing struggle over several decades: As a result of a struggle for national and social liberation and the victory of a revolution selflessly supported by the Soviet Union, the PRC was proclaimed in Beijing. This was a world historic event through which the most populous country of our planet joined the community of the socialist countries.

People's China carried out epoch-making transformations in the decade that followed the victory. In spite of the difficulties due to the backwardness of centuries, the heritage of the devastating war and imperialist machinations, profound social and economic changes have been made. With the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, the Chinese working people began to lay the foundations of socialism and a development of the means of production in the interests of the people's welfare.

Unfortunately the development of the PRC took a different turn at the end of the fifties. Representatives of the nationalist lower middle-class trend who gained the upper hand in the leadership broke away from and turned more and more openly against the international forces of socialism, and a distortion ensued in the country's foreign and domestic policy alike. Violation of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and an increasingly preponderant personality cult caused a profound crisis and demanded more than a few sacrifices from the Chinese people.

Alarming developments followed in foreign policy as well. The Beijing leadership turned more and more against the countries of the socialist community, and great-power hegemonism culminated in an armed aggression against Socialist Vietnam.

This policy has come into conflict with the Chinese people's fundamental interests, seriously endangered the achievements of the working classes and China's independence and greatly harmed world progressive forces.

The recently held 12th Congress of the CPC already reflected -- mainly with regard to domestic policy -- certain lessons of these experiences. Of course only deeds can provide the ultimate answer to the question of how far these lessons will result in a profound and lasting positive trend.

In the spirit of mutuality, the countries of the socialist community, including our country, remain prepared to normalize their relations with China. This endeavor of theirs also faithfully expresses their interest in the PRC's republic development -- consistent with its national interests -- as a socialist country and its retaking of its due place in the ranks of the forces of peace and progress.

[The other 1 October issues of the Budapest dailies also carry unattributed articles marking the national holiday of the PRC. The 300-word, MAGYAR HIRLAP article on page 8, notes: "The countries of the socialist community -- including our country -- have always strived to normalize their relations, on principled foundations, with the PRC. Settling relations -- primarily between China and the neighboring socialist countries -- would serve well the cause of international socialism and the improvement of the world political situation." MAGYAR NEMZET's 250-word article on page 2, includes the passage: "Although one cannot yet unequivocally assess the decisions of the 12th party congress, in many respects they were characterized by an undoubtedly positive look at the recent past.

"This more realistic outlook makes it possible for the rest of the socialist countries -- primarily the Soviet Union -- to make further new proposals for settling interstate relations and dispelling misunderstandings. They do so in the hope that the initiatives will be listened to and it will become possible to begin serious negotiations." The 250-word article published on page 2 of NEPSZAVA concludes: "The socialist countries -- including our country -- are striving to normalize their relations with the PRC. The fundamental interests of the many hundreds of millions of Chinese people, too, demand that the formerly broken ties of cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries be revived and that China should pursue a peace-loving foreign policy. This would greatly contribute to the consolidation of international security and peace and the Chinese people's ascent on the path of socialism."]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DRA'S BABRAK KARMAL

Leaders Present at Arrival

LD041912 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- On the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Babrak Karmal, arrived in Budapest Monday for an official friendship visit at the head of an Afghan party and state delegation. The head of the Afghan delegation received military honours in Budapest's Kossuth Square and also hundreds of Budapest workers and youths gathered to welcome the delegation.

Babrak Karmal, who arrived in the company of Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, was met by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mihaly Korom secretary of the CC, both members of the Political Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the CC, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council. Mrs Ferenc Czervenka, vice-president of the National Assembly, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, other members of the Hungarian Government and leading representatives of Hungarian state and social life. Dezso Kiss, Hungary's ambassador to Kabul, and Jailani Bakhtar, Budapest ambassador of Afghanistan were also present. Senior officials of foreign diplomatic representations in Hungary also attended the reception ceremony.

The commander of the guard of honour reported to the high guest. Then Babrak Karmal and Janos Kadar received military honours while the Afghan and Hungarian national anthems were played. Then Young Pioneers greeted the head of the Afghan party and state delegation and Janos Kadar and Babrak Karmal waved to the celebrating Budapesters. Babrak Karmal presented the members of his delegation to the hosts then he met the Hungarian public life personalities and foreign diplomats present.

The ceremonial reception ended with the parade march of the guard of honor.

Official Talks Open

LD041928 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- Babrak Karmal, who is heading an Afghan party and state delegation on an official friendship visit to Hungary, placed a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' memorial Monday. Afterwards, official Hungarian-Afghan talks took place.

Members of the Hungarian delegation led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, Laszlo Kapolyi, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Industry, Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister, and Dezso Kiss, Hungarian ambassador to Kabul.

Members of the Afghan delegation, led by Babrak Karmal, are Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Political Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and secretary of the Central Committee and president of the National Patriotic Front, Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee and head of the CC's International Department, Esma'il Danesh, alternate member of the Political Committee and minister of mines and industries, Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, Shazar Leval, party and [words indistinct] the south-eastern security zone. Mohammad Anwar Farzam, secretary of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, and Jailani Bakhtari, ambassador of Afghanistan to Hungary.

Also present were experts of the two groups.

At the talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of complete agreement, Janos Kadar informed the Afghan delegation on the state and aims of socialist construction work in Hungary. Janos Kadar also mentioned the activity of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and implementation of the resolutions of the 12th congress.

Babrak Karmal discussed the achievements in the difficult struggle for the social, economic and cultural rise of the Afghan people, the counter measures against the attacks of external reaction, and the aims of the future.

The two sides exchanged views on international questions and they emphasized the importance of safeguarding detente and the necessity of cooperation of all forces interested in strengthening world peace. They reviewed the expanding relations of the two parties and countries and the possibilities of developing cooperation.

Kadar Hosts Banquet

LD042220 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Excerpt] This evening the party Central Committee and the Presidential Council gave a banquet in honour of Babrak Karmal.

In his toast Janos Kadar stressed that while internal reaction in Afghanistan, supported by international imperialism, is initiating renewed attacks against people's power, it is also creating a pretext for actions aimed at making the international situation more acute. For this reason Hungary will continue to support the Afghan people in their just struggle and it agrees with the efforts of the Afghan Government to settle the problems of the central Asian region through negotiations.

Assessing his talks with the Afghan head of state, Janos Kadar stated that agreement was reached about the most important international issues and about the necessity for peaceful coexistence and cooperation based on mutual advantages.

In his reply Babrak Karmal reaffirmed that the foreign policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan Government is based on the principles of friendship and peaceful coexistence. It is in the spirit of these principles that the proposals aimed at the settlement of the problems of the region were presented in May 1980 and August this year. Afghanistan will continue to make efforts to bring about talks, in spite of the fact that the neighboring countries, namely Iran and Pakistan, have not adopted a constructive standpoint so far.

Speaking on the internal situation the Afghan president pointed out that the program of national democratic transformation is being continued and that, despite the attacks of the counterrevolutionary forces, security and democratic legality are being established in Afghanistan.

Kadar Toasts Karmal

LD051116 Budapest MTI in English 0958 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Janos Kadar's Toast" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- In the introduction to his toast, Janos Kadar termed the friendly visit of the supreme party and state delegation of Afghanistan to Hungary as a considerable event.

"Our countries and peoples are linked by the strong ties of friendship and solidarity and the common basis of our friendship is our struggle for social progress and peace", said Janos Kadar.

On the considerable social changes which began in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan after the victory of the 1978 April Revolution, the fight for the soonest possible elimination of centuries-long backwardness, for the improvement of the living conditions of workers, for their cultural development and safeguarding of revolutionary achievements, Janos Kadar stressed:

"We are aware that you are carrying out your nation building work in extremely difficult and complicated conditions. With the support of international imperialism, internal reaction is making more and more efforts to undermine the people's power, and wipe out the country's revolutionary achievements. These forces endanger not only the security of your country but try to justify their actions aimed at sharpening the international situation by maintaining tension over Afghanistan. The Afghan revolution enjoys the support of the world's progressive forces. We believe that the changes which have taken place in Afghanistan cannot be turned back, and circles that wish to hinder the way the Afghan people chose to progress, with weapons, economic discrimination and false propaganda, are doomed to failure. "We condemn imperialist intervention into the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the cold war efforts carried out under the pretext of the so-called Afghan question. We support the Afghan Government's constructive proposals and initiatives which aim to solve politically the problems of the area and settle the relations of the concerned countries through negotiations", said Janos Kadar and emphasized Hungary's solidarity and support of the just fight of the Afghan people.

Janos Kadar then spoke of the achievements of socialist construction in Hungary, which the Hungarian people reached with perseverence and consistent, hard work, relying on the indispensable support of the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries.

On present problems, Janos Kadar pointed out:

"Deterioration of the international conditions of construction work has had its effects in Hungary too. However, it is the resolute intention of our party to continue its policy in the unfavourable world economic and international political conditions, to strengthen the socialist features of our society, to develop the national economy, maintain living standards, and to improve conditions, in proportion with our possibilities. There is mutual confidence and a willingness to cooperate between the party and the people, and this is the most important guarantee that we shall achieve our goals even in more difficult conditions."

Referring to the talks held today, Janos Kadar said they "illustrated that our opinions are the same on the most important questions affecting the lives of peoples and the fate of the world. We are fully aware, that in recent years the forces of imperialism have increased their activity against the socialist countries and the national liberation movements. With this they endanger not only the construction work of our peoples, the struggles of forces fighting for independence and social progress, but also world peace. The activity of extreme reactionary circles, the increase in the armaments race and the embargo policy make not only our life difficult, but also that of the developing countries fighting to eliminate the colonial and semi-colonial heritage, and indeed that of all the peoples of the world.

"The sole rational alternative to rapid armament threatening catastrophe and the revival of cold war tension is the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems and bilateral advantageous cooperation. We condemn outright the efforts to upset the military balance and to increase tension. We are active, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, in checking the armaments race and reducing international tension and strengthening world peace. In the present situation we hold the cooperation and common action of all progressive and peace-loving forces to be particularly important and indispensable."

In conclusion, Janos Kadar characterized the current visit of the Afghan party and state delegation as an "outstanding phase in the development of our relations", and voiced his conviction that "our talks will contribute to the expansion of our mutually advantageous cooperation".

Leaders Meet; Agreement Signed

LD051244 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] In Budapest Janos Kadar held talks with the president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council and secretary general of the People's Democratic Party [PDPA]. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and Babrak Karmal have discussed the major questions of relations between the two parties and the two countries and have expressed their mutual desires to expand cooperation. They have also discussed the international situation, paying special attention to events in the Middle East and Central Asia, as well as to the Afghan initiatives which urge a political solution of the problems in the region.

Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, had talks with Mahmud Barialay, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and signed an agreement of cooperation covering the next 2 years.

Karmal Expresses Thanks

LD051128 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Babrak Karmal's Toast" -- MTI headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- In the introduction to his toast, Babrak Karmal expressed his thanks for the invitation to Hungary and the warm reception. He voiced his conviction that the current meeting will be important in expanding and strengthening the new relations between the two countries which developed after the victory of the April Revolution. He highly evaluated the militant solidarity shown by the Hungarian side, the comradely sympathy and sincere attention which he called the positive bonds of unselfishness and indissoluble friendship.

Babrak Karmal then spoke of the activity of his party, the experiences after the victory of the April Revolution, and the party national conference held in March, 1982, which approved the plan of the party. "The aims of our party are based on the inviolable principles of peace and democracy, national independence, freedom and social justice, fraternity and social progress", emphasized Babrak Karmal and pointed out: "In spite of the continuation of the undeclared war of imperialism and reaction against our country and the criminal acts of remaining counter-revolutionary forces, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will definitely and firmly realize national and democratic transformation with full energy in the interest of the poverty stricken people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while assuring security and democratic legality.

Babrak Karmal said that the foreign policy of his party and his country's government is based on the principles of friendship, peaceful coexistence and internationalism. It was in this spirit that they made their proposals on May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1982, to solve the problems, an action on which "the neighboring countries, Iran and Pakistan, have still not taken a concrete and constructive standpoint".

Babrak Karmal pointed out that in its foreign policy Afghanistan identifies with the proposals of the Soviet Union to assure European and [words indistinct] accepted at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. He emphasized that Leonid Brezhnev's five-point plan presented at the Indian parliament in 1980 can assure peace in Asia. He stressed that the appeal of the Soviet Union to the ASEAN countries, the proposals of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos for declaring the area a peace-zone and the Mongolian proposal for the Asian states to refrain from aggression will be important -- should they be put into practice -- in assuring peace and stability in Asia and all the world.

Babrak Karmal condemned the aggressive interference of the United States into the internal affairs of the Latin American countries, and voiced his solidarity with the forces of the continent fighting for peace and social progress. He condemned the racist Pretoria regime, and imperialist interference in Africa. He condemned the crimes of the Israeli leadership supported by American imperialism against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. He assured the fight of the PLO for its independence, and for the foundation of an independent and democratic Palestine state, and the fight of the Lebanese people to repulse aggression, of his support.

"The assurance of peace is one of the urgent necessities of our age. It is our profound conviction that your country plays a considerable role in the fight to safeguard peace and international security, for disarmament, for the strengthening of detente, and for the reduction of international tension, against war and international imperialism. Hungary is in the global front of the struggle for peace and social progress which is led by the Soviet Union.

In conclusion Babrak Karmal emphasized: "Our visit to your country, our exchanges of views and our delegation's acquaintance with the achievements of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party will help us a great deal in the construction of a new society."

Puja, Others Meet Visitors

LD060244 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 5 (MTI) -- Imre Pozsgay, secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, had talks in Budapest Tuesday with Saleh Mohammad Ziray, chairman of the National Committee of the Afghan National Fatherland Front.

In the course of the meeting, marked by a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they informed each other on the state of the two organizations, discussed issues of the development of cooperation and relations. The secretary-general of the national Patriotic [People's] Front expressed the active solidarity of the front with the Afghan people, party and government.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had talks on current international issues and Hungarian-Afghan relations. Present were Vencel Hazi, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, and Mohammad Sakhi Daneshjoy, Afghan deputy foreign minister.

Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress and Laszlo Kapolyi, state secretary of the Ministry of Industry, had talks with Esma'il Danesh, Afghan minister of mines and industries, on relevant issues and opportunities for the development of bilateral relations.

BAKHTAR Report on Talks

LD060716 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0416 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 5, BAKHTAR -- Official Hungarian-Afghan talks took place in the Hungarian parliament yesterday.

At the talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of complete agreement, Babrak Karmal told about the achievements in the difficult struggle for the social, economic and cultural rise of the Afghan people, the counter measures against the attacks of external faction, and the aims of the future.

Janos Kadar informed the Afghan delegation on the state and aims of socialist construction work in Hungary. Janos Kadar also mentioned the activity of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and implementation of the resolutions of the 12th HSWP Congress.

The two sides exchanged views on international questions. They emphasized the importance of safeguarding detente and the necessity of cooperation of all forces interested in strengthening world peace. They reviewed the expanding relations of the two parties and countries and the possibilities of developing cooperation.

Members of the Hungarian delegation led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, are Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and member of the HSWP Political Committee, Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Frigyes Puja, foreign minister, Laszlo Kapolyi, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Industry, Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee, Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister, and Dezso Kiss, Hungarian ambassador to Kabul.

Member of the Afghan delegation led by Babrak Karmal, are Saleh Mohammad Zerai, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and secretary of the Central Committee and president of the National Fatherland Front, Mahmoud Baryalay, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee and head of the CC's International Department, Esma'il Danesh, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of mines and industries, Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, Shazar Leval, party and state leader of the south-eastern security zone, Mohammad Anwar Farzam, secretary of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, and Jailani Bakhtari, ambassador of Afghanistan to Hungary. Also present were experts of the two groups.

USSR'S TALYZIN ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD041928 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 4 (MTI) -- Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, arrived in Budapest Monday to attend the 29th session of the committee. The session is to examine topical questions of economic cooperation and concepts and developing cooperation and boosting bilateral trade.

The Soviet delegation includes Nikolay Tarasov, minister of light industry, and Erlen Pervyshin, minister of telecommunications.

The guests were met at the airport by deputy premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation committee, and Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes. Vladimir Bazovski, Budapest ambassador of the Soviet Union, was also present.

The plenary session of the inter-governmental committee began in Budapest Monday morning. It is paying special attention to developing cooperation in the vehicle industry, and fulfillment of the cooperation agreements in electronics, telecommunication and agriculture. The participants will also discuss the possibilities of Hungarian participation in the reconstruction of Soviet light industrial factories and review the fulfillment of goods exchange agreements.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP CALLS OFF VISIT TO ROME, U.S.

LD051530 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Today the Secretariat of the primate of Poland issued the following communique:

The Secretariat of the primate of Poland informs that the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has called off his trip to Rome to attend the canonization of the blessed Maksymilian Kolbe and has postponed his visit to the United States to take part in the celebrations of the Jasna Gora jubilee. The primate has recognized that in the present situation his presence in the country is desirable for the good of the church and of the public.

Receives 'Polonia' Delegation

LD051634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp today received a delegation of the Supreme Council of the "Polonia" Association for Liaison With Poles Abroad, comprising Tadeusz Witold Mlynoczak, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the association; Wieslaw Adamski, deputy chairman of the association and chairman of the "Interpollom" Polish Polonia Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Wojciech Jaskot, secretary general of the association; Father Professor Mieczslaw Krapiec, member of the Supreme Council Presidium and rector of the Catholic University of Lublin.

The delegation informed the primate about the activity and achievements of the Polonia Association up to now in cooperation with Polonia milieux in the world, in the sphere of culture, education, science, sport, tourism and in the economic sphere.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES DRAFT LAW ON TU'S

LD051922 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Oct 82

["Communique" of PZPR Central Committee Politburo session on 5 October]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has held a session. It acquainted itself with a report on the preparations for the plenary session of the Sejm. It was acknowledged that the draft Sejm law on trade unions opens the way to construction of an independent and self-managing union movement, an authentic representative of the working class and of all working people.

This movement, freed of the errors of the past, will be reborn on the basis of the defense of the interests of the working class and of strengthening the achievments of the socialist system in Poland. It was stated that the PZPR has recognized the unambiquous right of working people to create independent and self-managing trade unions, stressing this at the plenary sessions of the Central Committee in 1980 and 1981 and in the resolution of the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The unchanged nature of the party's attitude to the union movement was also confirmed by the seventh plenum of the Central Committee in February this year, the resolution of which stresses the need for the rebuilding of a strong, independent and self-managing union movement, providing a universal platform for the joint running of the country, for the organization of working people and for the defense of their daily social and professional interests.

The Politburo stated that the draft placed before the Sejm, based on a version agreed with the trade unions in 1981, contains qualitatively new and improved solutions with regard to the law of 1949, and that in the social sphere it even envisages broader powers for trade unions than the draft of 1981.

It was stressed that the draft takes into account the numerous postulates of working people which resulted from the discussion that has been going on since February this year. The principles proposed in it are in accordance with the international conventions ratified by Poland. The Politiburo made it incumbent upon the parliamentary PZPR to support the draft law in debate and during the voting in the Sejm.

The Politburo had examined the state of implementation of the resolution of the ninth extraordinary party congress. The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the work done by working commissions of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the state of preparations for the 10th Central Committee plenum, which will be dedicated to a debate on the role of party echelons and organizations in resolving the key problems related to the country's socioeconomic development during the eighties, and in particular to the implementation of the plan for the years 1983-85.

DETAILS REPORTED ON BILL OUTLAWING SOLIDARITY

NC051438 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5 (AFP) -- Solidarity, Poland's independent but now suspended trade union, will be formally disbanded according to a bill to be put before parliament here on Friday. The text, obtained by Western journalists, will likewise enable the Warsaw court to prevent Polish trade unions that replace Solidarity from engaging in activities "directed against the interests of the state."

The proposed law, which outlines the establishment of new factory level unions, stipulates that once the measure takes effect, past decisions by the courts on union registration will be nullified. It is this clause that is expected to abolish not only Solidarity but nearly all other existing workers' organizations as well. The only unions retaining their legal identity would be those formed last December for civilian employees of the army and the Interior Ministry. The legislation, with amendments, was worked out in cooperation with Solidarity last year. Solidarity, which received official recognition from the Warsaw court on October 24, 1981, was suspended and its leadership detained with the imposition of martial law last December 13.

The bill calls for the creation of new unions at the factory level after December 31, 1982. One year later they would be given the right to establish national administrative structures and could form inter-union federations after December 31, 1984. The proposed organizations are characterized as self-governing, independent of the administration and having the right to strike. Strikes defined as "political" are forbidden, however, as are those undertaken in "solidarity" with demands made by a different union. Certain sections of the work force, furthermore, would be forbidden to strike, including: employees (but not journalists) in radio and television studios, banks, state administration, insurance companies, international communications, and in the operation of gas and oil pipelines. Railway workers would be required to provide "minimum service" in the event of a rail strike. Pickets and work stoppages could not interfere with the routine activities of a factory manager and there would be no strike pay.

To establish a union, a committee of at least 30 persons would be required, although the right to organize would be denied members of the army, prison guards and militia officials. The bill prescribes financial penalties for violations by a union or factory manager and would impose both fines and prison sentences on leaders of an illegal strike. Application of the proposed regulations would be the responsibility of the Polish Council of State which would consult with union leaders after three years on possible amendments.

FRENCH DAILY PONDERS IMPACT OF SOLIDARITY BAN

PM060729 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Oct 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland Troubled by New Trade Union Law"]

[Text] Warsaw -- General Jaruzelski's Poland is preparing solemnly to bury Solidarity during the Sejm session on 8 and 9 October.

So what does this bill on trade unions which the Sejm commissions have just accepted say? First it proclaims the dissolution of all trade unions existing before 13 December: Solidarity, the branch trade unions which were close to the government, and the autonomous trade unions. Referring explicitly to the August 1980 Gdansk agreements, it stresses the need to create truly "independent and self-managed" trade unions. But, in 1983, trade unions will only be able to exist at enterprise level. It will only be possible to set up regional organizations in 1984 and only by branch or profession and a national movement cannot be set up before 1985.

The right to strike is proclaimed but it is limited to a last resort once all other procedures have been exhausted. In addition sectors vital to state security are not allowed to strike and that right can be temporarily suspended by the government.

Finally, the new law denies farmers the opportunity to form trade unions. On the other hand another provision which will be adopted by the Sejm on Friday claims to increase the self-managing powers of the peasant organizations which existed before August 1980, such as the agricultural circles.

This law will undoubtedly spark off public hostility. Indeed the public sees it as the end of an era. Workers' and peasants' solidarity is vanishing, even the branch trade unions are unhappy; they do not see why they, who were always "pure and hardline," should suffer Solidarity's fate. In addition, they are afraid of seeing the "independent and self-managed" trade unions created in each enterprise rapidly controlled by Solidarity members.

This brings us to a very important tactical point. Serious divisions, for which the government probably hopes, are appearing both among Solidarity members and leaders and among leading members of the Episocopate. Some advocate struggling and boycotting the new trade union structures. Others, however, think that while protesting at Solidarity's dissolution, it is necessary to try to make the fullest use of the possibilities offered.

Consternation in the Church

There is consternation and sadness in the church. "We were still willing to believe in the possibility of reopening dialogue and reconstituting a degree of national accord," a senior ecclesiastical figure told me. "All that has now collapsed. A new phase is beginning."

My interlocutor was particularly bitter to see General Jaruzelski breaking his promises: "On 13 December, in his first speech under martial law, he pledged to rapidly revive the existing trade unions. We were wrong to believe his word as a general but now how will this government ever be able to regain the slightest credibility among our people?"

Nonetheless the church does not intend to call on people to fight: "We cannot identify with Solidarity, especially since the body was not willing to listen to us while there was still time." The Episcopate will, therefore, very probably not adopt a public stance on the law which will be passed by the Sejm. Moreover, if troubles break out, its leaders will be forced to appeal for calm out of concern for the nation's higher interests.

Next Thursday Polish Primate Monsignor Glemp will visit the Vatican for Father Kolbe's canonization. He is then due to visit the United States but, I was told at the Episcopate, there are already plans to cancel or cut short that visit if riots break out in Poland.

Moreover, the Polish church and the Vatican have another concern: Is it possible to announce the pope's visit to Poland at the end of May 1983, as planned, this week -- in other words at the same time as Solidarity's dissolution? Would that not have a disastrous effect on opinion? That would be particularly the case since many people in party circles are stating derisively that the agreement on the pope's visit was given particularly easily because it will obviously be repudiated in a few months' time and is merely a propaganda trick....

Nonetheless, the church is making great last-minute efforts to moderate the impact of the government's decision. Monsignor Glemp has announced to the proper quarters that he is prepared to meet with General Jaruzelski before his departure. The Polish church, which is more than ever the support and bastion of a battered people, wants to avoid irreparable damage.

It would at least like to convince the government of the need to give real guarantees of an authentic nature to the new trade unions. In that case could not Mr Walesa himself, while protesting at what is being done, advocate that people join the enterprise trade union cells? Would that not radically change the situation? But once again all that seems to belong to the realm of dreams and illusions.

DAILY ON TACTICS OF 'UNDERGROUND SOLIDARITY'

LD060924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 6 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries an extensive article by Leslaw Wojtasik on the subject of the tactics and strategy of the underground Solidarity. The title of this article is "Disappointed Hopes."

The author states that the rate of development of the underground Solidarity in the first months of 1982 satisifed neither the home-grown extremists nor their foreign principals. In view of this, Leslaw Wojtasik writes, the slogan was launched: The Winter Was Yours, The Spring Will be Ours. The (?variant) for action adopted by the Polish underground was based on Reagan's sanctions against Poland, on exploiting the economic difficulties and on bringing about a deterioration of social moods, which was meant to lead in the end to an explosion of dissatisfaction in the forms of demonstrations and strikes. The culmination of events were anticipated to be in May and June. The tactical assumptions codenamed The Winter Is Yours, The Spring Will Be Ours -- were accompanied by a large-scale propaganda campaign in Poland and abroad. In Poland we observed an increase in the numbers of various illegal publications, and abroad, a broad stream of tendentious information created by Radio Free Europe and other similar radio stations.

On 22 April the general Polish provisional coordinating commission of Solidarity was formed, made up of Zbigniew Bujak, Bogdan Lis, Wladyslaw Hardek and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk. Preparations were also made for the creation of regional executive committees. These committees were given particular tasks in the organization of protest actions. Consequently, Leslaw Wojtasik states, this constituted an attempt to build an underground Solidarity on the basis of the old regional structures of the suspended union, with the aim of directing its action from a single point.

Observation of later events indicate that this attempt did not succeed. The leaders of the illegal Solidarity have, in essence, failed so far to acquire opportunities to centrally direct a general Polish action and, to tell the truth, unorganized action is not [words indistinct]. This fact cannot just be explained by the efficiency of the security services. The lack of a sufficient level of public support is the decisive cause.

The author of the article in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI follows this by writing of the conflicts within the underground Solidarity in the context of the failure of the May demonstration. The need arose to elaborate a new and longer range strategy for action.

After the fiasco of the plans connected with the demonstrations in May and June exceptional confusion arose in the underground, which even the Western press acknowledged. Leslaw Wojtasik cites statements on this subject by the American journalist (Roger Boyce). This journalist draws attention to the division and lack of unified goals among the leaders of the underground Solidarity, particularly at the regional level. Leslaw Wojtasik then presents these programs of various illegal links of Solidarity on the basis of documents. Despite the differences in their positions with respect to details, all these programs have a common aim: to combat the legal authorities.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ANALYZES PAST KOR STRATEGY

LD051550 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI analyses the strategy of KOR over the past years. The paper says:

"The general public knows above all the names of relatively few expansive activists notorious for their fiercest attacks on the basis of the socialist Polish state, but behind them are sizeable clandestine groups with branches at home and abroad.

"Carefully concealing their real aims, they act to exploit every advantage, depending on the situation at home and the international arena. They are seeking support among classes, groups and environments representing different shades of ideological and religious persuasions. To a larger or smaller degree they have succeeded in infiltrating various associations of writers, scientists and artists. They also have a powerful ally and protector abroad," says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

"In the eyes of NATO special services, KOR rose to the rank of a leading grouping worthy to be supported financially and by the whole powerful propaganda machinery. It is there that a cunning plan has been devised, naturally enough with the participation of KOR leading ideologues, theoreticians and practicians, to exploit Poland's socio-economic difficulties in order to set the working class at odds with the people's power and pit the workers against their own socialist state. The whole scenario is based on these strategic plans," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on.

"Powerfully supported by foreign subversion centres the KOR leaders seized control of key positions in the Solidarnosc leadership. Ever since until December 1981, deceiving the union's rank-and-file, they were pushing the country to catastrophe.

"But they carefully concealed their real aims from the working class, above all from all honest working people.

"Their aim was not only Poland's economic ruin but also bloody confrontation with all supporters of socialism. There is not the least doubt that the working class would have to pay the highest price for this maniacal, anti-popular and anti-national adventure," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

PZPR'S GLOWCZYK SPEAKS ON TRADE UNION REFORM

AU051152 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2/3 Oct 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the J. Marchlewski Cotton Mill in Lodz"]

[Text] On 1 October Jan Glowczyk, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary met with representatives of the cotton industry association workforce of the Julian Marchlewski "Poltex" Cotton Mill in Lodz. The country's political and economic problems were discussed.

In his statement J. Glowczyk referred to the times when, more than 25 years ago, he himself was involved in the "Poltex" workforce party organization and stressed that in this quarter of a century there had been no standing still or regression and although we made many mistakes, we also made constant progress. The fact of the matter is that the mistakes which accompany our advance should be as painless and as harmless to the community as possible.

The present situation is especially difficult and people are faced with great hardships, but although some areas of life are now more arduous than last year, as for instance the issues of clothing and footwear that oppress us, we are making perceptible progress in others, he said. In August for example, a certain increase in production in several sectors of the economy was noted for the first time in 2 years, which means that the drastic rate of economic decline has at last been checked. Last year we were afraid of the winter, the country was overshadowed by the threat of hunger and cold. This is already a thing of the past and we are awaiting the oncoming winter with greater calm. Our exports too, essential to economic development have also been stimulated, although having been eliminated from many foreign markets, and the coal market in particular, we must bear the high costs of competition at present.

While saying that this progress was only attainable under the conditions which came into effect after the imposition of martial law, J. Glowczyk emphasized that this state is not and cannot become a way of life. Despite the fact, however, that the rigors of this law have already been substantially diminished, it is still necessary to do everything within our capabilities to bring about its suspension before the year is up. There has been a revival in workers self-management bodies while legislative work continues and developments are being made in the discussion concerning the future of trade unions. These will be the kind of unions the workers really want. It is even evident today that they must be self-governing and independent unions, ones which defend the interests of their members but also ones which concurrently profess the principles of the Constitution and strengthen the socialist system of our state. They should differ from the unions which were active before August 1980 but should also be different from the unions which were in office before December of the preceding year.

Let us not renounce the events of August and let us not change our evaluation of the August events as being an authentic protest of the workers class against the distortions which appeared in our political and economic existence. We must, however, emphatically renounce those who wanted to take advantage of this protest in order to fight socialism, those who now wrangle with our national interests beyond the countries borders, J. Glowczyk said.

The Central Committee secretary then replied to the questions of those assembled concerning among other things, the stage which had been reached concerning work on the trade union law, the working of the mechanisms of economic reform, not to mention prices, taxation policy and internal party problems.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST ARRESTED IN WROCLAW

LD051936 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The security service of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizen's Militia in Wroclaw has apprehended Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, former chairman of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Sroclaw. He had been in hiding since 13 December last year. He is suspected of having organized illegal demonstrations which disturbed public harmony and order. Wladyslaw Frasyniuk was put at the disposal of the organs of the prosecutor's office.

EIGHT SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS INDICTED IN SLUPSK

LD061026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The regional prosecutor's office in Slupsk has passed on to the regional court an indictment against eight persons, inhabitants of Slupsk, who had carried on conspiratorial activity under the name of Solidarity. They are accused of having printed and distributed among the workers of enterprises and on the streets leaflets and illegal publications the contents of which, as the indictment states, sowed social unrest and contained false statements which defamed the system and the people's authorities in our country.

LODZ VOIVODSHIP COURT SENTENCES RIOTERS

LD052042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The trial of two active participants in the riot which took place on 26 August in Kraszewski Street in Lodz, has ended at the voivodship court in that city. The defendants, 38-year-old Kazimierz Wozniak, and a pupil at a craft school, Roman Fraczak, behaved very aggressively, throwing stones at militia vehicles. The brick thrown by Kazimierz Woznik injured a Citizen's Militia functionary.

For these deeds the court sentenced Kazimierz Wozniak to 6 and 1/2 years imprisonment and Roman Fraczak to 3 years imprisonment. The court also deprived both of the accused of public rights for 3 years. In line with the provisions of martial law the proceedings were held under summary justice and the sentences are legally valid.

NEED FOR BIGGER PZPR ROLE, PROGRESS NOTED

AU051259 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 82 p 4

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Poland These Days; the Complexity of the Struggle"]

[Text] There are still many open questions in Poland's political, economic and cultural life. But some of them are nevertheless being gradually resolved.

Above all, it is the 3-year plan which should answer the cardinal problem of how to get out of the economic crisis speedily and which path to take, and how in this way to change the entire quality of the social atmosphere in the country. The three variants of the plan are now being broadly discussed throughout the state. One of the variants envisages a temporary cancellation of free Saturdays. Three free Saturdays a month represents an 8-percent decrease in work compared with the period prior to 1980. It would be premature to judge which variant will be preferred: which plan proportions and which rate of development; but one thing is certain even today -- namely, that the path out of the crisis lies solely in strict thrift and production efficiency.

Another field on which great attention is being concentrated is the trade unions. It was reported from the Sejm that the appropriate commissions have adopted the draft law on trade unions, one delineating the rights and duties of the trade union movement in the Polish People's Republic. This happened after 5 months of stormy discussions; and nothing can be changed in this by the provocative attitude of the Polish Episcopate, which is calling for a renewal of "Solidarity." Even before the Sejm discusses this important document on 8 and 9 October, "even today it is possible to express the conviction that certain basic questions should evoke no doubts," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote. The trade unions, above all, cannot be a cover for oppositional political activity and that is why there can be no return to the concept chosen by the "Solidarity" leadership, the one which the people in the so-called underground are trying to perpetuate. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that it is also out of the question to reactivate the structures of the trade union movement which have so far existed in Poland.

It is no less typical for the current situation that the foundations of the patriotic national renewal movement continue to expand. New structures of this organization are emerging all over the country; they rally citizens of various political orientations, ages and professions, party members and those who are not members of any party, members of other parties, believers and atheists. Adherence to the idea of unifying the common effort for overcoming the crisis is being professed by various social organizations.

A review of the situation must also include the sessions of the PZPR's voivodship committees that are currently underway. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that the purpose of these sessions is to appraise the current situation on the spot and to adopt appropriate measures on this basis. There is no doubt that, contrary to these bodies' sessions at the beginning of the year, a greater and more purposeful activity is now apparent, even if it is still true that the party's ideological and political influence continues to be insufficient.

In the economic sphere the government is introducing -- under the existing conditions of what is in fact a very broad decentralization -- so-called operational programs. In the profoundly unbalanced state of economy there is no other way out than to direct certain production processes from one center. Life itself is providing a good testimony about the operational programs. Even though industrial production has on the whole dropped during the last 8 months, the production that was directed by operational programs was larger than last year. The extraction industry is shaping up well; in September the miners extracted 2 million tons more than in the same month last year. Since the beginning of this year they provided 20 million tons of coal more than they did during the first 9 months of 1981.

But all this is happening in a period of a difficult political struggle. Illegal "Solidarity" groups are constantly issuing appeals to sabotage work and production, to boycott every step by the government which is aimed at normalization. Side by side there continue to be attempts to provoke street disturbances and antigovernment demonstrations. The church also has a share in this. The representatives of the clergy are making no secret of the fact that they are standing on the side of antisocialist elements from "Solidarity." It is a public secret that they are supporting these elements both materially and otherwise. Any anniversary is good enough for provocations, say the enemies of People's Poland.

The struggle for the mind of the Polish citizen is complicated and difficult. Nobody but the party can head such a struggle if it is a matter of a really socialist mind, a matter of the defense of socialism in Poland. It is thus only natural that a call is resounding from various sides, a call for even greater political and ideological activity by all parts of the PZPR, for its irreplaceable organizational role in the society.

PARTY IDEOLOGIST DISCUSSES AUTHORITIES' POSITION

PM041157 Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polsih 24/26 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Prof Jerzy J. Wiatr, director of the PZPR Central Committee's institute of the fundamental problems of Marxism and Leninism, by Teresa Kwasniewska -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Among the subjects beloved by publicists, sociologists and social politicians, the attitude of the Polish people toward authority takes a prominent place. You, Professor, have also tackled this problem more than once in your pronouncements, academic dissertations and discussions. And so, what are the relations between the authorities and the society?

[Answer] Let us first answer the question of what all the irregularities in these relations consist and how they come about. I would call their first external manifestation the bureaucratic distortion of the functioning of authority. The point is not only that it is often inert and incapable of effective action, that the citizen comes up against bureaucratic quagmires in his contacts with its various cells.

It also concerns the alienation of various organs of authority from the working masses, the lack of the sense of their serving function in relation to society. Obviously, this serving function does not mean that the official representing with his activity some aspect of the state's authority is in every case obliged to fulfill the clients "wish" but he should always keep in view the general social interest -- rather than the lifeless and often all too theoretical letter of the regulations.

However, disquieting signals are reaching us from many places in the country which indicate that the arrogant attitude of officals towards the citizens is appearing again, even under the conditions of martial law. As if everything we have lived through in recent times was for them but a dream which they can now "shake off" and so return to their ignoble habits. Fortunately, the phenomenon is not widespread. I am therefore most strongly advocating great cuation against excessive generalization of those adverse cases to embrace the entire apparatus of power.

Let us also speak openly of yet another irregularity. Within a large proportion of society it is possible to observe the so-called unilateral demand mentality toward the state, expressed roughly in the following reasoning: "What do I care that the kitty is empty, I want the government to give me...." And here follows a long list of demands. It is hardly surprising. After all, such attitudes have been formed by the longstanding practice of the functioning of the state authorities in demanding exclusively that the citizens put all their uncritical trust in all of the former's decisions and moves. This is clearly taking its toll now, particularly in the attitudes of the young people who know from their own experience such "lessons" of civic education.

But whatever the origin of such attitudes and whatever historical justification we might have found to explain them, they constitute a social "disease" which is harmful to the whole state and to its citizens -- separately and as a whole. For where has our common effort gone which endeavored to repair something, to eliminate the ills, to make the state authority stronger and answerable to society to a greater extent? We are into yet another vicious circle. The organs of the various echelons of power, in coming up against the often naive and impracticable demands of the citizens that extend beyond the limits of moderation or commonsense, automatically acquire the habit of ignoring them. And so, on the one hand the bureaucratic arrogance of state functionaries give rise to the incorrect attitudes of the citizens and, on the other, the attitudes of many people, devoid of the civic sense of coresponsibility, contribute to intensifying this arrogance.

[Question] Where are we to look for the causes of this phenomenon?

[Answer] In the system of excessively centralized power. Today we can see clearly and distinctly the consequences that this brings in the sphere of the economy. Hence such a widespread understanding of the need for an economic reform that would substitute a system guaranteeing enterprises independence for the highly centralized system of command and allocations. The same goes for the political institutions, where a far-reaching reform that would go in the direction of extending the role of the individual autonomous units is also vitally necessary. I have two questions in mind in particular -- greater independence for the local authorities which until now have operated under the excessively detailed control of the central authorities, and a more authentic role to be played by organizations and associations, enabling those citisens who join them voluntarily to exert some influence on the course of any given matters of concern to them.

[Question] Can you see a real change for achieving mutual understanding between authority and the masses, for arriving at some lasting model of dialogue and cooperation?

If I could not see such a change, I would long ago have withdrawn from all forms of participation in public life. We have learned a lot in the recent period.

Never before in the course of our postwar history have such large numbers of new people, uncontaminated by the bad habits which had been formed previously within the apparatus of power, take up responsible, leading state positions. Moreover -- although a considerable proportion of our society is still nursing its wounds after the dramatic experiences of the last 2 years -- I believe that these experiences will result in a revision, a rethinking of the attitudes proclaimed until now or adopted too emotionally in various situations. In other words, if we look to the future without undue nervousness we can discern in it the outlines of a better structure in the relationship between "those governing and those governed." And there is one road leading to that goal -- a reform of the system of the exercise of authority and the creation of new objective living conditions for the people, instead of addressing merely educational appeals to them or pointing out their incorrect attitudes and modes of behavior. As a sociologist I feel profound skepticism toward these latter methods.

[Question] All the same, there must always, on principle, exist a certain conflict between the function of authority and society's reactions to it, even given the optimal state of affairs. Society is such a mass of diverse elements. And so, everyone pins different hopes on the leaders....

[Answer] That is true. Let us remember that those who are possessed by ideological fanaticism and hostility toward the socialist system are also citizens of our country. It is not possible to seek agreement with them. There are also those strata, those classes which, on account of their objective position, manifest hostility toward socialist Poland. And, under the conditions of crisis, it is the easiest thing to exploit any mistakes made by authority for the aims of hostile propaganda, and to gain support and resonance for the hostile slogans.

[Question] In your articles, professor, you have more than once stressed with particular emphasis that there is no possibility of guaranteeing civic liberties without a strong ruling power. Let us specify. What does this power of the rulers mean in practice?

[Answer] It does not, of course, mean the use of physical pressure, although even this is sometimes necessary in the case of an adversary who disregards law. But this power stems mainly from authority, created jointly by the wise action of those in power and the responsible behavior of the citizens, marked by their concern for the state.

[Question] Our society does not accept the authority that always knows best, or one that carries the function of supreme arbiter. What, then, should be the scope of the power and the tolerance of the authority toward its subjects, and of its inherent rights and capability for action?

[Answer] The authority certainly cannot afford to allow its paralyzed condition to generate ever-deepening crisis symptoms. But neither can it be an arbitrary power, pushing new solutions through by force, disregarding their reception by the society and the voice of the citizens.

[Question] The authority is now exercising its power in a completely new political situation. Is this going to result also in a modification of its relations with society?

[Answer] I believe that even the way in which martial law is functioning in Poland -- quite unique in comparison with other countries' experiences -- can serve as basis for moderate optimism. For it has turned out that it is possible to strengthen the authority without at the same time destroying the forms of expressing public opinion, the mechanisms of the citizens' democratic participation in the life and administration of the country. This is the perspective for the future -- the only possible one -- for us to solve everything together.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

SIWAK MEETS WITH WORKERS, DISCUSSES TU MATTERS

Meets Czestochowa Workers

LD020220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting has taken place between works brigade leaders and foremen at Czestochowa enterprises and Politburo members Albin Siwak and Stanislaw Kalkus.

The main theme of the meeting was the sociopolitical and economic situation in our country. In the discussion, space was taken up by issues of the trade unions. Albin Siwak said that the main concern this year of the union movement should be its unity which will guarantee the strength and the independence of the union movement.

At Housing Construction Meeting

LD061626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting of representatives of housing construction enterprises and the town's sociopolitical aktiv is taking place in Czluchow, Slupsk Viovodship.

In the discussion, in which Albin Siwak is participating, many issues important to the construction industry are being raised. It was pointed out that construction workers from Czluchow, despite the well-known problems, are coping well with their duties. During the meeting much attention is also being paid to the future of the trade union movement among the employees of the construction industry.

Talks With Construction Workers

LD022314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] On the occasion of the traditional holiday of construction employees, Albin Siwak spent today among construction crews in Czluchow, Slupsk Voivodship. The meeting on this occasion provided an opportunity for many hours of discussion of the country's difficult situation. A great deal of attention was also devoted to trade union matters, with people coming out in favor of self-management trade unions, independent of the administration, based on the constritutional provisions of our country.

PZPR'S KUBIAK ATTENDS KRAKOW PARTY MEETING

LD022312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] The Krakow party organization's preparations for the report-back campaign were the subject of a meeting of the executive board of the Krakow PZPR Committee with the party aktiv of the Krakow Municipal Voivodship. The meeting was attended by Hieronim Kubiak.

Addresses Assembly

LD030114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Report by (Filip Radkowski) from Krakow]

[Text] Today in Krakow in the [word indistinct] movie theater a meeting of the secretaries of the larger basic party organizations in the municipal voivodship and the executive board of the Krakow PZPR Committee was held.

An extensive discussion during this meeting which inaugurated the report-back campaign drew an honest picture, a harsh one, of the political situation in the country and within the party. On the one hand, there are continual attacks by political opponents. On the other hand, insufficient activity and decisiveness among many members of the PZPR is unfortunately still evident.

However, the awareness prevailed that without the complete and consistent implementation of the program drawn up at the ninth party congress Poland will not emerge from the crisis. Every party member must play his part in this. Following the meeting I asked Prof Dr Hieronim Kubiak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, to say a few words on this subject:

[Begin recording] Among other things this is because this ninth congress is a very particular synthesis of social experience, not just that of the party but also, in the broad sense of that word, of the social experience of the enormous majority of Poles. Meanwhile, general and rounded sentences are not enough. What is needed at the moment -- and in the course of the report-back meetings I think this will occur -- is reflection on the subject: What image of Poland is visible already and through which state and Sejm decisions, out of the inspiration of this congress? [as heard] This is a fundamental theme since in my personal conviction, it is here that we have the most social perplexities and uncertainties. When wishing to plan one's personal life, when wishing to plan collective life, one has to answer that general question: What kind of Poland, what kind is possible, what kind is emerging out of these decisions?

Meanwhile, during the meetings themselves there will be another theme derived from a series of immediate contacts [as heard]. A reflective theme would be possible to define, in the terminology of Tadeusz Kotarbiski, as the theme of the just party. That is a party that is as honest regarding its own ideology, as genuine in the people who are the carriers of this ideology as it is pure in its intentions and deeds, so that people are able to see in it the just guardian. [end recording]

MILESWKI ATTENDS LEGAL SOCIOPOLITICAL MEETING

LD040048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 82

[Text] A meeting of the sociopolitical aktiv of the legal profession has been held. Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party participated. The tasks facing the self-management and party organizations in connection with the law on the legal profession were discussion.

In his speech Miroslaw Milewski stressed the significance of the legal profession for the aspiration to achieve calm and stabilization in the country by means of national accord.

During the meeting a resolution was adopted. It stated that the sociopolitical aktiv of the Polish legal profession, appreciating the need for social dialogue, considers it right for the legal profession to join in activity on behalf of national accord.

Addresses Gdansk Conference

LD051036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The specification of the tasks for the forthcoming weeks concerning the current report-back campaign was among the subjects discussed at a conference of secretaries of party primary organizations of the largest tri-city plants, secretaries of regional party echelons and members of the PZPR Voivodship Committee Secretariat which was held yesterday in Gdansk.

During the conference it was pointed out that the public is now more aware that the party program is giving real changes for emerging from the current crisis. Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, who attended the meeting, said that the party will continue to carry out an open policy with regard to workers dealing with everyday problems of the working class. The conception of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, which is rallying an ever-growing number of people who care about the welfare of the country, serves this purpose. In a situation where Poland is still a card in the great international game, Miroslaw Milewski emphasized, there will be no lack of decisive action on the part of the authorities and the party against the enemies of socialism who are only too pleased to see our inner destabilization.

In his report he also touched upon the issue of setting up self-managements of workers and problems of the trade union movement.

COMMISSION INSPECTS OLSZTYN VOIVODSHIP, REPORTS

LD022054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] From 20 September, a commission of the Armed Forces Inspectorate and of a control team from the PZPR Central Audit Commission has conducted a comprehensive examination of Olsztyn Voivodship. The commission was chaired by the head of the Armed Forces Inspectorate, Lt Gen Wladyslaw Mroz.

The inspection covered 10 areas of fundamental importance for the functioning of the economy and administration. Only six of these were positively assessed. The levels of leadership and management and the planning and implementation of tasks were found to be unsatisfactory. Complaints and objections of citizens are poorly dealt with. The potential of the construction industry is not being properly exploited. The preparations for the heating season are poor. There are numerous reservations of sanitation and hygiene -- cleanliness and order -- is not of the best standard.

The inspection has revealed that public transport is working quite well. The supplies of rationed goods and of mass consumption have improved. Trade in vegetables and fruit needs to be further improved, as well as the work of the centers servicing agriculture. The activity of telecommmunications sector was positively assessed, and the work discipline of the postal workers was commended.

SEJM ASSESSMENT OF CONTROL BODY 'POSITIVE'

LD012132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Today the Sejm Presidium examined the activities of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK). The assessment was positive and the activities of the chamber were found to be efficient and conducive to a deeper appraisal by the Sejm of the processes occurring in our country. Of considerable value was the contribution made by representatives of the chamber to the work of the Sejm commissions. The results of inspections in specific fields are useful when the Sejm has to adopt various legislative decisions. It was suggested that the annual reports of the NIK should be studied at plenary sessions of the Sejm. The subjects of the inspection studies carried out this year by the Supreme Chamber of Control have been numerous. They pertained to a number of sections of national economy and social problems such as control of employment of personnel with higher and secondary education, remuneration for work and industry, the functioning of basic social care institutions, the activities of social assistance bodies and the preparation of community services for the winter.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS ATTEND PRON MEETING

LD021736 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] According to our reporters, a meeting of the members of the provisional coordinating council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth took place with representatives of the voivodship councils of that movement in the Sejm Hall of Columns today. The main purpose of the meeting was to exchange experience among the representatives of the voivodship councils and to map out the directions of work of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. A total of 20 people took part in the discussion. They raised a very wide range of problems connected with the everyday work of the elements of the movement and with relations between the committees of national rebirth and local administration bodies. Attention was drawn to the need to organize the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth at places of employment, residential areas and villages and also to the occurrence of elements of formalism in the movement. Positive examples were quoted of activists of the movement being invited to the meetings of PZPR secretaries and executives and also to the meetings of the various echelons of political parties.

Activists from the voivodship councils of the movement who took part in today's meeting emphasized the need for encouraging youth to take part in the work of the movement; they stated that the participation of youth has so far been extremely unsatisfactory. Many questions and opinions voiced by the speakers were connected with the current social and political situation in the country and the reconstruction of the trade union movement.

The meeting of the members of the provisional coordinating council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth with the representatives of the voivodship councils of the movement was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk, Zenon Komender, Kazimierz Morawski and Janeusz Zablocki.

MILITIA OFFICER ON ANTISPECULATION CAMPAIGN

LD020200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Interview with Lt (Zbigniew Mira) by Jerzy Zawaztka at the Citizen's Militia headquarters in Wroclaw; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Lieutenant, what are the actions and above all what are the effects of the actions undertaken by the Wroclaw Citizen's Militia [MO] in the struggle against speculation?

[Answer] Recently we have stepped up these actions. To prove my words, I shall simply say that in 9 months this year, we have instituted 360 preparatory preceedings and have sent 286 motions to the misdemeanour courts, while we have fined several hundred persons. Of course, this is not everything for at the same time concealed goods to the value of over Z4 million have been discovered and goods worth over Z8 million have been confiscated from speculators. Moreover, as part payment for fines property worth over Z18 million and considerable quantities of hard currency and other useful items of value were confiscated.

Moreover, a fact which is characteristic in this period, spoiled goods were also found to the value of around Z1 million and as many as 37 persons have been arrested for speculation or similar crimes.

[Question] Lieutenant, those figures which you have given here: Is that a lot or a little?

[Answer] It is a drop in the bucket. These figures do not mean that we shall no longer have to deal with the problem of speculation, that speculation has been defeated.

ANDREI MEETS SHULTZ, OTHER U.S. OFFICIALS

AU051923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] New York (AGERPRES) 5/10/1982 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met in New York with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

During the talk conducted on the occasion bilateral and international questions of mutual interest were approached. In connection with international issues the two sides' wish was expressed to work for halting the states of war and conflict in various parts of the world by political means, through negotiations.

The Romanian foreign minister outlined the way in which Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu see the current international situation, as well as the ways of overcoming interstate confrontation, of resuming the policy of detente, cooperation, peace and respect for all peoples' national independence.

George Shultz was appreciative of Romania's initiatives meant to contribute to the settlement of litigious issues by peaceful means, through an intensive use of negotiations.

The two sides expressed the wish to develop the Romanian-U.S. relations on the basis of the documents signed at top level and highlighted the broad development prospects of the relations between the two states and peoples.

The interview passed in an open, cordial atmosphere.

The interview was attended by Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary for political affairs, and Richard Burt, assistant secretary for European affairs. Also present was Mircea Milita, Romania's ambassador in Washington.

The Romanian minister also had an interview at the White House in Washington with Judge William Clark, assistant to the U.S. President for national secretary affairs.

The talk covered the current stage and development prospects of the Romanian-U.S. relations. International questions were also approached and opinions were exchanged on the ways of lessening interstate tension and mistrust, of peacefully solving the states of confrontation and war.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of sincerity and understanding.

NICU CEAUSESCU TALKS WITH UN OFFICIAL

AU051142 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and chairman of the UN Consultative Committee for the International Youth Year, met with Shuaib Uthman Yolah, UN deputy secretary general at the Department for International Economic and Social Affairs.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides exchanged views on the application of the program of measures and the activity that has to be carried out before and during international youth year. They stressed the need to ensure the implementation of recommendations adopted at the second session of the UN Consulative Committee for the International Youth Year. Within this context they stressed the importance of making appropriate preparations for the five regional meetings devoted to international youth year scheduled to take place in 1983, and the importance of fulfilling the tasks devolving on the UN Secretariat in implementing the recommendations adopted by the Consulative Committee for organizing international youth year -- a broad international event which is going to take place under the motto: "Participation, development and peace."

DASCALESCU RECEIVES SWEDISH, HUNGARIAN ENVOYS

AU052036 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1982 -- On October 5, Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, was paid successive formal presentation calls by ambassadors Per-Bertil Northman Kollberg, of the Kingdom of Sweden, and Barity Miklos of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

DINNER MARKS PRC PROCLAMATION ANNIVERSARY

AU041531 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] On the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, the Association for Romanian-Chinese Friendship and the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries gave a dinner party on 30 September.

The event was attended by comrades Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Association of Romanian-Chinese Friendship; Nicolae Mihalache, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Constantin Cancea, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Lt Gen Constantin Popa, deputy chief of the General Staff; Ioan Botar, secretary of the Romanian Institute for Relations with Foreign Countries; and other officials.

Chen Shuliang, PRC ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

In their speeches, the chairman of the Association for Romanian-Chinese Friendship and the ambassador of the PRC in Bucharest stressed the major importance of the event celebrated and also pointed out achievements recorded by the Chinese people, under CPC leadership, in their work of building socialism. Referring to the constantly upward trend of cooperation between the parties of the two countries and between the Romanian and Chinese peoples, the speakers emphasized the particular role played by summit meetings in Bucharest and Beijing. On this occasion toasts were proposed to the constant development of friendship between the two parties and countries and to the prosperity of the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

FOREIGN LEADERS OFFER THANKS FOR MESSAGES

CPC Central Committee

AU041521 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] To the RCP Central Committee

We want to extend most sincere thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the RCP Central Committee for the congratulatory messages sent to the 12th CPC Congress and on the election of Comrade Hu Yaobang as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee respectively.

We are firmly convinced that the great friendship and the relations of multifaceted friendly cooperation between the Chinese and Romanian parties and peoples will constantly develop and strengthen in the future as well. From the bottom of our heart we wish the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, increasingly greater and new victories in the fatherland's socialist construction and in the struggle for defending peace in the world.

[Signed] CPC Central Committee.

DPRK's Kim Il-song

AU041842 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

I would like to extend sincere thanks for the cordial congratulations and warm wishes you conveyed to me on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on your own behalf, on the 34th anniversary of the creation of the DPRK.

I am convinced that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will constantly strengthen and develop in the basis and in the spirit of understandings agreed upon during our meetings in April this year in Pyongyang.

I want to take this opportunity to convey to you and the Romanian people sincere wishes for new successes in the struggle for the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Vietnamese Leaders

AU041841 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest

We want to extend thanks to you and through you to the Romanian people, the RCP, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the congratulations conveyed on the 37th anniversary of the SRV national day.

May the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries -- Vietnam and Romania -- strengthen and develop more and more.

We wish the Romanian people great successes in their work of building socialism.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV; Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU051919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/10/1982 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was held on October 5 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Attending as invited guests were members of the government as well as executives of central institutions.

Reports were examined and approved on the draft single national plan of socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the draft plan for the development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management in 1983.

The communique released mentions that the proposals for the 1983 plan start from the provisions of the current five-year plan and from the tasks deriving from additional programmes on the basis of the existing units and the new ones stipulated to be commissioned in 1983, and of the results scored in fulfilling this year's plan.

The communique also specifies that the activity of substantiating the draft plan has been channelled towards expanding the indigenous raw material and energy base so that the major part of the requirements for 1983 be met through autochthonous resources, towards intensively developing agriculture. The draft plan ensures the promotion of a firm policy of rationally husbanding and highly capitalizing raw materials and energy, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, achieving a competitive market stock with export and strictly proportioning imports, consolidating the material, currency and financial balance of the plan, more markedly growing economic efficiency, mobilizing all resources with a view to raising the entire people's material and spiritual standards of living.

While examining next the report on the draft plan for the development of agriculture, food industry, silviculture and water management in 1983, the executive political committee stressed that the draft plan provided for a fuller capitalization of the country's agricultural potential, a speeded-up intensive development of that basic branch of the national economy, and its growing contribution to Socialist Romania's socioeconomic progress. The fulfillment of the tasks stipulated for 1983 will ensure the achievement of bigger animal and plant outputs apt to improve the population's supply with farm food produce and industry's with raw materials, also meeting other requirements of the national economy.

The Executive Political Committee debated and endorsed the single programme for the complex performance of land melioration operations which includes actions to eliminate the excess of humidity and fight floods, to do irrigation works and fight soil erosion in accordance with the programme for water management and torrents harnessing in forest lands.

Likewise, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the programme for the implementation of self-management and self-supply measures in view of providing for a better supply of the population with farmfood produce and with industrial consumer goods in the fourth quarter of 1982 and the first half of 1983.

The programme contains provisions apt to ensure a good supply of the population with farmfood produce and industrial products specific to the season, in a widely diversified range and of high quality, in harmony with the level and structure of the population's incomes.

The Executive Political Committee showed that action was needed to fulfil the provisions concerning the territorial units' self-management and self-sufficiency and requested that the government should perseveringly follow the way in which the tasks regarding the rise in the farm, plant and animal production and the programme for the population's supply with farmfood produce and industrial consumer goods were implemented.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed a report concerning the money deposits, a social share, for the economic development fund made by the members of cooperative organizations and examined and approved the bill regarding the social contributions of the working people in state economic units to the setting up of the economic development fund. In connection with the new normative act it was stressed that the ensurance of a closer link between each working man and the unit in which he works and the granting of more marked incentives to the personnel of the respective units with a view to obtaining better economic results called for the institution of the working people's right to contribute -- with money or with social contributions -- to the development of the productive fixed assets and obtain, according to their contributions, an additional income from profits. The persons who do not work in directly productive enterprises may contribute, through deposits made with the economic units, on the same terms and with the same rights as their working personnel.

Likewise, the Executive Political Committee analyzed and approved the proposals regarding the reorganization of the supreme council of Romania's socioeconomic development.

Establishing the composition, competences and the functioning rules of the supreme council of socioeconomic development, the Executive Political Committee considers that this superior body of analysis, coordination and control acquires the role of a legislative chamber of the party and state, with the attributions of an economic parliament which deliberates on economic and social questions, has legislative initiative, debates and endorses bills related to the country's socioeconomic development, adopts decisions compulsory for all state bodies and socialist units which have tasks in its field of activity.

The Executive Political Committee decided that those documents should be submitted to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party for debate.

Next. Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the visit of friendship Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Republic of Guinea, paid to Romania on September 20 and 21.

The Executive Political Committee learned with satisfaction about the content of the talks conducted by the two party and state leaders, which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, understanding and mutual esteem, expressing its conviction that they would confer new dimensions on the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Popular and Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Democratic Party of Guinea, would contribute to the amplification of collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in the international arena.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the importance of the views exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure on current questions of the international situation, which emphasized Romania's and Guinea's wish of ever closer cooperation with the United Nations and in other international fora, in the Group of 77 and the non-aligned movement, their determination to work for a political, negotiated settlement of interstate differences, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, detente and collaboration in Europe, in Africa and throughout the world, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for the attainment of all peoples' lofty ideals of freedom, independence, peace and progress. The Executive Political Committee set measures for the translation into fact of the understandings reached and documents adopted during the top level meetings, highlighting that they equally serve the interests of the two countries and peoples, the cause of peace, international understanding and cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of the party and state activity.

ENHACHE RELEASED FROM POST, VERDET APPOINTED

AU052025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] By presidential decree Comrade Marin Enache was released from the position of chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity. Comrade Ilie Verdet was appointed to this position.

'ABSURDITY' OF NATO, WARSAW PACT EXERCISES NOTED

AU051502 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 82 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Games That Are Not in the Least Harmless"]

[Excerpts] Military exercises are a normal phenomenon that will probably exist as long as there are any armed forces. It is, however, abnormal to turn maneuvers into a demonstration of force which implies an expression of military-political pressure. It is also abnormal to aspire through maneuvers and military exercises to achieve some political effects in the internal political scene of a class society which, since the time of its inception, has continued to experience difficulties in insuring the unity of interests of the ruling class and the ruled class as regards the use of military force.

Under the contemporary conditions of existing military alliances, maneuvers and military exercises are often used -- in addition to the aforementioned purposes -- to consolidate the alliance and the role of the leading power, that is to safeguard the existing order of things and relations through a demonstration of military force.

NATO Exercises

Since the time of its formation, the Western alliance, that is, NATO, has continued to organize a large number of military exercises every year. This year, about 350,000 men have been engaged in these exercises.

The constant object of all these exercises of NATO units has been to test the possibilities for reinforcing the alliance's existing forces in Europe.

All in all, the lack of justification for and the futility and absurdity of all these great exercises and peacetime war games is equal to the absurdity of the very concept of waging a war between the two blocs in Europe. Europe does not need a war to solve any of its existing problems and the people living in Europe well know it.

Maneuvers in Bulgaria

And the other side, that is, the Warsaw Pact forces, also organizes and holds extensive military exercises nearly every year. This year, the exercises known as Shield-82 have been held in Bulgaria.

Some 60,000 - 80,000 soldiers, mainly from the Bulgarian armed forces but also from the forces of all other member countries of the Warsaw Pact with the exception of Romania, have been participating in the Shield-82 exercises and represent the strength of a combined division.

The object of these maneuvers is similar to the one often assumed by the other side also: the enemy launches an attack which is stopped at a certain line and then (this is the main part of the exercise) the pact's own forces launch a counteroffensive. It is an interesting characteristic of the Shield-82 maneuvers that, just like all other maneuvers, they are testing the premises of the pertinent war plan but that, at the same time, in their practical conduct, they also incorporate certain elements which are not and cannot be included in the war plan. The fact is that, not in any likely variation of the development of events, do the GDR and Polish or CSSR and Hungarian units have any obvious place in carrying out a counteroffensive in the direction of Bulgaria's southeastern borders, that is, in the direction of the European part of Turkey.

It is all too clear that the main direction of a possible European war between the two blocs, that is the north European lowlands, has such large capacities that it can absorb all the forces which the GDR, Poland, the CSSR and Hungary have in the area. It is more than obvious that, in the event of war, any chess-like maneuvering of forces from North to South and vice versa would be an absurdity of the first order.

Many Uncertainties

Why then, in such large military exercises which should be a verification of the war plans, have the leaders of the Warsaw Pact armed forces acted contrary to what they would do in a real war?

The second question is why maneuvers of such proportions are held in an area and a location that represents no potential threat to the Warsaw Pact either as a whole or to one of its parts, that is, Bulgaria? Considering the relationship of forces between Greece and Turkey on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other, it is clear that there is no practical possibility for the armed forces of the two former countries to threaten Bulgaria with some kind of an offensive action. Such a verification of the war plans as the Shield-82 maneuvers raises many uncertainties in view of the fact that Greece and Turkey have poor mutual relations and have been on the brink of war many times in the past, that the leading big power has no land forces in that area. That, so to speak, this area leads nowhere and that, on the other hand, Turkey shares a long land and sea border with the Soviet Union.

Both sides strive to characterize their brandishing with big swords as defense preparations and even as defense of peace. It seems that, in these matters as well as in regard to the issues of arming and preparations for war in general, the defense of peace and peace itself would gain much more if the quantities of all types of weapons were radically reduced and if the maneuvers of military forces were reduced to reasonable proportions. Brandishing swords above one's own head is a very dangerous thing especially if what is involved are swords that are too large and too dangerous which, should they be actually used, would necessarily result in an annihilation both of the opponent and of oneself.

MOJSOV MEETS WITH FOREIGN ENVOYS AT UN

West Germany's Genscher

LD052214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, October 5 (TANJUG) -- Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher today (Tuesday) stressed the importance the new Bonn government attaches to the continuation of the policy of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Genscher said this on the occasion of a meeting at the U.N. with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov. In the ensuing talk opinions were exchanged on a further advancement of bilateral relations, particularly in the area of economic cooperation.

Genscher said that he wished to meet with the Yugoslav foreign secretary in order to confirm the importance the new Federal Republic Government attaches to the continuity of the West German foreign policy as a whole.

Genscher further said that in his many meetings with colleagues from other countries he will state the readiness of the new coalition government to continue to cooperate and strengthen friendships with all countries, to further detente, cooperation and security in Europe and continue efforts towards disarmament.

Genscher particularly stressed that the agreement of coalition parties on the formation of the government contains a provision that the policy of the new Bonn government in relation to the movement of nonalignment and its activities based on the original principles of the policy of nonalignment will be characterized by an understanding attitude. Genscher transmitted to Mojsov the new government's invitation to visit Bonn.

Middle Eastern, African Envoys

LD052210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, Oct 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov here today (Tuesday) had several meetings with his counterparts from other countries attending the 37th UN General Assembly session. Mojsov conferred with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam of Syria, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah of Kuwait, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi of Algeria, and Rashid 'Abdallah of the United Arab Emirates. Mojsov also met the secretary-general of the federation for cooperation between the gulf countries, 'Abdallah Bisharah.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGES TO CHINESE ON NATIONAL DAY

Stambolic Greets Ye Jianying

AU051120 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] On the occasion of the PRC national holiday, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent on behalf of the SFRY Presidency a telegram with the most cordial greetings to Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress. The telegram expresses best wishes for new successes of the friendly Chinese people and belief in the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC.

Planinc Congratulates Zhao

AU051124 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] On the occasion of the PRC national holiday, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent most cordial greetings and best wishes for further progress and successful development of the PRC to Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the PRC State Council. The greetings message expresses the belief that friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop also in the future.

Ribicic Telegrams Hu

AU051058 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 82 p 9

[Text] Belgrade -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, on the occasion of the PRC national holiday with most cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in the socialist building of the country, as well as for the futher prosperity of the friendly peoples of China.

The telegram expresses readiness for continuing to successfully develop also in the future friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and between the two countries in the interest of our peoples, equitable international cooperation, peace, social progress and socialism in the world.

RIBICIC RECEIVES BELGIAN CP DELEGATION

LD052226 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 5 (TANJUG) -- Delegations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and of the Belgian Communist Party (BCP) today (Tuesday) conferred in Belgrade, headed by Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and BCP President Louis van Geyt.

Views were exchanged on the situation and prospects in relations and cooperation between the two parties, concerning current questions in the international situation and in the communist and workers movement in the world, and also about the international activities of the LCY and BCP. The two sides expressed concern at the aggravated international situation. Particularly emphasized in this connection were the significance and role of the movement of nonaligned countries in the current, complex international situation.

Pointed out at the talks was the fact that what is of priority significance for the further development of socialism in the world, and for the consolidation of cooperation and solidarity of all the progressive parties and movement, is the consistent respect of the principles of independence, non-interference, equality, autonomy, and responsibility of every party before its own working class and people. In this reference, the significance of a continuous and equal dialogue between the parties was pointed out, together with the mutual respect of the differences and interests of each party. At the end of the talks, readiness was expressed for the further expansion of cooperation between the LCY and the BCP.

PLANINC HOSTS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

LD060256 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received a delegation of the European Parliament, led by Vincenzo Bettiza, chairman of the group of the European Parliament for cooperation with the Yugoslav Assembly. Milka Planinc informed the guests about the present Yugoslav economic situation and about the measures taken by the Federal Executive Council within the context of the stabilization program. They also talked about the role and contribution of the European Parliament to the promotion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European community.

Nikola Kmezic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly, and Branka Lazic, president of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia, also received the European Parliament delegation in Belgrade.

RIBICIC CONGRATULATES HONECKER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD060942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0819 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, has sent Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, a telegram in which he expresses his cordial felicitations and best wishes in connection with 7 October GDR national holiday.

'TIRANA'S PROPAGANDIST ATTACKS' DECRIED

AU052135 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] The propagandist attacks from neighboring Albania against our country are now no longer anything new but, depending on the needs of Tirana's pragmatic policy, are now and again further intensified.

The latest attack, which was presented at the congress of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [AUWY] by its First Secretary Lumturi Rexha, is in this vein. In her report she repeated themes which have now become much overused, supposedly that Albanians in Yugoslavia are not free, cannot pursue studies in their mother tongue, that the intelligentsia is being persecuted and other such slanders. What can we say to all these things? What can we call them other than unscrupulous inventions? Is it necessary now to show the impressive number of students studying in their Albanian mother tongue? Is it necessary to remind them of our astronomical growth as part of Socialist Yugoslavia? Do we need to list the number of journals and newspapers published in the Albanian language? Is it necessary to count the number of books in Albanian which is increasing from year to year? The answer is no because as is known they are great and enviable even for Albania itself.

What can we say about the theses [word indistinct] also in this congress, supposedly that the "great Serbs' are enemies of the Albanian people, when it is known that the Albanians in Yugoslavia together with the other peoples of our socialist self-managing community and above all alongside the Serb people rose in revolution, won their freedom and are building their future with them.

[Word indistinct] What Tirana is doing is ill-intentioned and is aimed at inciting a lack of trust and hostility among the peoples who have lived together for centuries and are still living together. Finally, what can we say about the call directed at the Kosovar youth to oppose the constitutional order of Socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, which is nothing other than a call for a bloody struggle among brothers, a brutal intervention in the internal affairs of a neighboring country.

When we take all these things into consideration the question arises: What happens to Tirana's declarations about its desires for good-neighborliness which certainly cannot be cultivated with attacks such as this one from the tribune of the AUWY congress?

UNEARNED INCOME PROMPTS TALK OF WAGE FREEZE

LD051526 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 5 Oct 82

[By Ljubica Markovic]

[Text] Belgrade, October 5 (TANJUG, feature service) -- Employees in Yugoslavia recently learnt with shock that, according to data from the state auditing office, part of the income received by 38 percent of the working population was, in fact, unearned.

In the Yugoslav system, whereby personal incomes are directly dependent on the results of work performed and of enterprise earnings, this represents an alarm bell. It was demanded that their anomaly be rectified immediately, otherwise the federal government would be forced to freeze personal incomes.

Joining in the campaign to bring earnings into line with overall net income, the trade union nonetheless forcefully warned that there can in no case be any administrative freeze.

The imposition of administrative measures is contrary to the basic norms of self-management and the right of workers to decide on the distribution of income themselves.

The threats to freeze incomes have slowly died down and the trade union has conducted the activity to bring personal incomes into line with overall earnings, that is to keep them within permitted limits.

For the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia to take such a stand is in no way new. This organisation, which encompasses nearly 96 percent of the employees, has for many years been participating actively in the creation and implementation of the country's economic and social policy.

As compared with the classic "opposition" to the system with the aim of protecting the rights of the employees, the specific role of the trade union in the Yugoslav system of self-management means more than mere protection of the standard of living but differs from the practical symbiosis with state structures as known in bureaucratic systems.

A review of trade union activity in recent years shows several measures passed to protect the interests of the workers: the establishment of the minimum personal income, the better evaluation of shop-floor and creative work, the passing of laws on prices and measures for the recovery of enterprises operating at a loss, the conclusion of many self-management agreements on the integration of related branches of industry. Despite the doubtlessly successful articulation of workers' demands, the trade union has not yet achieved an adequate evaluation of shop-floor work as compared with administrative work. A finger is frequently pointed at the relatively easy life of the bureaucracy.

How to assure the consistent implementation of the principle that workers are free inasmuch as they are able to influence their own economic position, how to assure the integral activity of the trade union which encompasses various jobs and professions, how to oppose regional insulation caused by this very bureaucratic attitude? These are just some of the subjects launched in discussions in trade union organizations. The congress of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia, which is to be held in the middle of November of this year, is to elaborate the role of this organisation in accordance with the Yugoslav self-management system and government decentralisation at all levels.

PLANINC MEETS WITH SERBIA'S IKONIC, LJUBICIC

LD060220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Branislaw Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, had a meeting in Belgrade today. Their talks, in which the vice president and members of the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia also took part, reportedly dealt with topical issues of socioeconomic life and development.

Particular attention was paid to the current economic trends and measures and activities that are taken and proposed by the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in line with their jurisdiction and powers. The great significance of maintaining the necessary level of production and the need to expand further the exports and maintain foreign liquidity were stressed. The significance of a realistic concept of the economic policy for next year was stressed so that exacerbated problems in economic activity might be more successfully resolved and economic stabilization policy implemented.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, was acquainted with the favorable assessment of the entire political situation in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, despite the well-known counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo. She was also briefed on the basic indices of economic trends in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The already-known problems of stagnation, declining industrial production and difficulties in the entire sphere of economic relations with other countries, as well as other difficulties, were discussed. The positive results achieved in the production and purchase of agricultural products were also discussed.

Particular attention was also paid to the difficulties in the sphere of energy, the meeting of firm and guaranteed obligations towards foreign creditors, the still-uncoordinated investment and general and joint consumption and the supply of the market with individual products in short supply, as well as other issues. At the end of the talks Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, was received by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

POPIT ADDRESS AT LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU301435 LJUBLJANA DELO in Slovene 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Report on speech by France Popit, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the LCY Central Committee, during discussion at the third session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 24 September]

[Text] "We have reached many conclusions in various organizations but there is no supervision to see how they are implemented. The practice is that we have plenty of analyses and that new regulations continue to be adopted on the basis of the previous regulations which, however, were not implemented. But nobody produces any analyses to show why the previous regulations were not good, who circumvented them and why, who made it possible to circumvent them and why they were not implemented. There is none of that, there is no control over that and there are only new regulations, new conclusions, conclusions on conclusions. The people reproach us for that," France Popit said in the discussion at the third session of the LCY Central Committee.

"It is also possible to frequently hear talk claiming that self-management is in a crisis," he continued. "I think that this is not true and that something else is involved in this connection: What is involved is not a crisis of self-management but a crisis of awareness and especially a crisis of behavior of members of the League of Communists. After all, communists are in all organs of the self-managing and the political systems and now the question arises why self-management has slackened. I think that this has happened because there is no unity of mind and no unity of action. We should discuss this. We have heard several times in the past everything that we have heard at this third session and that we hear at various meetings. The people reproach us: Why do you always keep repeating these things; let us break through, out of the present situation and see what the results of that will be. Let it not be as it is now when one organization shifts the problem onto another one, the other one then shifts it back and then it goes to a third organization and so forth. But there is no breakthrough. And why is there none?

"I think that there is no breakthrough because there is a great deal of opportunism in the League of Communists and because we communists lack the readiness to confront those who are not in favor of this policy or this system. Yes, often also not in favor of this socialist self-managing system because it is possible to hear some talk claiming that this system is unsuitable in the present situation, that it suits only some and not others, and so forth. And this can be heard even among the most responsible people in Yugoslavia. If that unity is lacking, how then can the self-managing system function in a unified way and effectively? How can it?

"We all face the task which requires that we must change something in our own work. We would be able to discuss differently the problems which we have heard at the session if we had before us an analysis showing, for instance, what specifically the communists in the National Bank of Yugoslavia determined about their work, what their conclusions are and what problems are coming up. In this way we would not be repeating the same things."

We Say That All Types of Spending Must Be Brought Under Control and Reduced But at the Same Time the Issue of Money Exceeds All Limits

"At the same time, we have a demand now to freeze incomes and to freeze all types of spending. But I ask where do the people get the money to pay for excess investments and to pay excess personal incomes if they do not get it from the issue of money. We say that all types of spending must be brought under control but, at the same time, the issues of money are exceeding their limits. Nobody asks about that but we are all saying that this or that type of spending must be reduced.

I am not in favor of reducing any type of spending, of course, under the condition that spending is covered by income, by earned income and not by a new issue of money or by various machinations through the banks. I do not know whether you read notes of meetings but just look at how the governors of the republican national banks act and what decisions they adopt when they meet. You will see that we are saying one thing and they are doing something else. And when they fail to reach agreement, they go to the Federal Executive Council as their arbiter although the Council of Governors is not an organ of the Federal Executive Council but of the Federal Assembly.

"I think that we should start with the basic organizations of the League of Communists. For instance, some organizations of associated labor are bour to export. But this action for exports is carried out only by some members of the League of Communists. Was the member of the League of Communists concerned called to account by his own organization for his work or failure and was he at the same time called to account by a higher organ?

"If a basic organization of the League of Communists -- that is, its communists -- fail to carry out the conclusions of the League of Communists, they must account for that to their communal organization. And the communal organization must know what is happening in the individual basic organizations, what their members are doing and must adopt conclusions about that. In the same way, the communal committee is responsible to the communal conference, not to mention the fact that all members of the League of Communists are responsible for their work within the political system.

"I am now talking about party responsibility. The communal conferences are responsible to their republican central committees or their provincial committees. And the republican central committees and the provincial committees and their presidium are also responsible to the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium."

Responsibility for All Yugoslavia and Not Only for Work in One's Own Community

"Everyone of us, communist and noncommunist, is responsible not only for his work in his own community but also for all of Yugoslavia. I think that, in this respect also, we are behaving opportunistically, all of us beginnning with the LCY Central Committee Presidium which does not dare to venture to call on the individual republican or provincial party leadership to defend itself. As a matter of fact, it is believed that such an action would be considered interference in the internal affairs of one or another republic or province. Reproaches are also made very quickly. For instance, if I say something about a republic in connection with anything that I do not consider right in view of the general situation in Yugoslavia, I am reproached for interfering in that.

"I believe that I am just as responsible for the situation in Yugoslavia as I am for the situation in my own republic, in my own commune and in my own local community, if you will. We should restore this practice.

"Look how it was in Tito's time. We thought everything over well before going to report on it or to defend ourselves for what we did in our republic. Now there is none of that. I think that we should reintroduce the relationship in which it will be known who is responsible to whom and in which everyone really will have to account for his own work. I would even propose that we make it incumbent upon the LCY Central Committee Presidium to also do that, to see how those in the individual republics or provinces work and, if things are not done according to what we have agreed upon, to call on them to defend their actions. Thus it will not be as it is now when we have heard that the presidents of the republican central committees and the provincial committees must submit reports on the reasons why the commitments in connection with the allotment of foreign exchange for crude oil imports, for the needs of the federation, for the solidarity funds and for other purposes have not been met.

"Members of the LCY Central Committee should be able to hear what these experts say and how the communists and the leaderships of the League of Communists in the individual republics or provinces are behaving as far as the party is concerned. This would be a topic for discussion at such a session of the LCY Central Committee. Thus it would not be as it is now when it appears that the communists must do this and the communists must do that but no one knows who is really involved in this connection and everyone thinks that this applies to someone else and not to himself."

Debts Cannot Be Written Off Either by Party or by Pluralistic Interests

"This is the practice that we should introduce and begin to talk about the real problems and about the promoters of various tendencies. The people also demand this from us. They demand that finally the words cease to differ from deeds. They demand that names be named to show who has not done something, whose performance is poor and who works against the jointly adopted conclusions. We should adopt this practice because it is not contrary to the principles of pluralism of interests. We have axioms, universally known truths. And no interests, neither the republican or the communal interests nor the interests of any organization can dismiss these axioms. No one can dismiss the fact that he can manage his economic operations only within the limits of his earned incomes; there is no justification for any partial interests. Or, let us look at debts. Whoever has incurred a debt must also pay back that debt. This is an axiom. Neither the party nor the pluralistic interests can write off the debt. We should intensify the responsibility in this respect and then the situation will also be different.

"I have spoken about supervision. We really should strengthen it in all spheres, in the political system and also in the League of Communists itself. In the previous LCY Central Committee Presidium we had executive secretaries. It is true that all of them were not doing what they should have been doing but, according to the rules of procedure, it is their task to monitor the implementation of party policy adopted by the LCY Central Committee both at the federal level and in the basic organizations.

"We do not have that now. We do not have it because we are hesitating and I do not know why we are hesitating. However, it cannot be done without confrontation. Before the masses of the people we cannot be all good and without faults. We must accept confrontation and the situation also demands that. If we want to get out of this situation, we cannot continue working in this way when everyone works in his own way, in the way that he wants and that suits him."

In State Administration, There Are Individuals Who Have Been Making the Main Decisions Already For 30 Years

"For this kind of session of the LCY Central Committee we should have before us analyses of actions of communists and we should be familiar with their decisions and conclusions. For instance, let us look at the state administration. We all know that the state administration functions in an inertial in the old ways. There are individuals in that administration who have been making the main decisions already for 30 years now. They are not ministers but department chiefs. They already worked in the period of the administrative socialism and they worked in the period after that and now they are still working as they learned at that time. But they do not accept the self-managing concepts. For this reason we should also hear what the communists in the state administration have to say about these problems.

"Let us consider, for instance, the stabilization program. In connection with the preparation of the separate documents for the individual fields, there were pressures to seek solutions on the socioeconomic foundations which were rejected at the time when the foundations of the socialist self-managing relations were worked out. These pressures were made by the same people who used pressures already during the preparation of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. How can they now prepare anything different from what they have been doing for years? And no one sees that, no one interfers with that. The LCY Central Committee Presidium should see that also.

"Something else: We have had an anti-inflation program already for some months now but everything goes on more or less according to the old system. I do not oppose state measures: They are necessary. But one should be able to know what will happen when such a measure is no longer in effect. For instance, what will happen when prices are unfrozen once again? We have already adopted such measures many times in the past. But the results have failed to materialize. This means that we must know what such and such state measure implies and what will result from it. It also means that we must know the reasons which have brought about this situation," France Popit said in the discussion.

SLOVENE LC PLENUM ON DIFFERENCES AMONG REPUBLICS

AU032202 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Sep 82 p 6

[J. Pjevic report on speeches made at the third session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 20 September]

[Excerpts] Joze Smole: Avoiding Responsibility

It appears to me that we are all running a peculiar slalom course: We say that administrative measures are not good solutions and at the same time we consent to administrative measures as something that is necessary. As regards prices, we had plenty of opportunities to regulate them on the basis of self-managing machinery and within the self-managing interest communities for prices. Now we are in an impossible situation. We have even frozen the prices of various luxury goods which could rise without any threat to the standard of living and the efforts for economic stabilization. This across-the-board measure causes a number of grave consequences.

As regards the behavior of many League of Communists members, we must first of all note that the logic of defending all the steps is very much alive, which of course leads to opportunism and prevents responsibility from being cleared up, with all the consequences this may entail. To be specific, in connection with the findings of the social accounting service about malfeasance and violations in sports, many responsible persons, members of the League of Communists, are adopting a defensive attitude and assert that some data or other are not completely accurate, their aim being to reduce and minimize responsibility. It is impossible to discuss whether some data are completely accurate and at the same time avoid a discussion about responsibility. Similar things are happening in connection with excessive personal incomes and public and collective spending.

Jak Koprivc: Wrongly Comprehended Solidarity

It is a rather unpleasant feeling when a republic -- in this specific case Slovenia -- must even defend and justify itself because, in contrast to others, it possesses more electrical energy and has fewer power cuts; it does so because thanks to its thoughtful policy and the cost of drastic political squaring of accounts several years ago, it has made some firm steps in resolving distortions in the economy and especially the energy problems. Can it be a sin or even evidence of its selfishness that it has been aware of its constitutional rights, duties and responsibilities in the sphere of production and reproduction on an expanded scale? This case, which unfortunately is not isolated -- one can also hear similar remarks from time to time about the isolation, selfishness or some other exceptional trait as regards better organization of supplies, more efficient mastering of other economic difficulties and so forth -- demonstrates a worrying lack of understanding of the relations, powers and responsibilities within the federation, a lack of understanding of the position of the republics, provinces and other elements of the political system.

Sergej Kraigher: It Is Harmful To Set the State Against Self-Management and Vice-Versa

When we talk about excessive consumption and administrative measures with which we are forced to restrict excessive domestic consumption, we must bear in mind that this no longer is only a question of abstract discussions: What is the role of the state and what is the one of self-management; what is the state that grows and lives under the conditions of our self-management? It is at the same time a question of concretizing and affirming our self-managing political system, the system of self-managing socialist democracy and at the same time a question of our internal stability and unity and the stability of our international position.

I recently said that the lack of clarity about the role of administrative measures and the role of the state under our conditions creates a central confusion among the working people and introduces disorientation in our own work. For instance, unless we restrict domestic consumption, we cannot implement the export plan which is a condition for obtaining foreign exchange, on which the fulfillment of the commitments accumulated in the past years through borrowing abroad depends in turn, and at the same time ensure a normal course of social reproduction and supplies to the people. We must reduce this consumption, and if we do not do it ourselves, it will be reduced spontaneously. One of the means to stop the slide into a crisis situation is the restriction of domestic consumption. As political factors, we must do everything so that this will be resolved on self-managing foundations in self-managing communities and organs where the funds for the several kinds of consumption and their levels are decided.

It is harmful to criticize administrative measures in general -- at a time when our entire society is making joint efforts to solve the existing problems and to master the situation with administrative measures, but even more with the self-managing action by all those active in all the spheres of social life and work -- and to set the state against self-management and vice versa.

Electrical power cuts were mentioned earlier today. It was very good and correct that some 10 years ago we dealt with the liberal group [of Slovene premier Stane Kavcic who resigned in October 1972], that through several years we systematically allocated more funds for energy, and now Slovenia is in a somewhat better situation in this respect. However, this is no excuse for anybody, either for a Slovene of honest mind or even less for somebody else in Yugoslavia who is hurt. If they have introduced the third and fourth grades of power restrictions in other places, and we have not, this is a very shortsighted economic policy. If we all strive for higher export production and a restructuring in this sense, then any reduction of electrical power in any place that hampers such production is a loss for us, too. This is confirmed by our present practice.

KOSOVO SAWP COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE

LD051648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pristina, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Members of the Committee for Education and Science of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference today supported the proposed tuition plans and programs on individual subjects in primary and secondary schools.

This time it was the so-called humanitarian subjects which experienced "a revision." It was said, however, that other textbooks should also be subjected to scrutiny. The proposed tuition programs are the result of several months of work by relevant professional commissions. As was stressed in the introductory speech by (Jusuf Suska), director of the provincial institute for the promotion of education and upbringing, the aim had been to throw out of the primary and secondary school textbooks everything which would encumber the consciousness of the young and which would not contribute either to the development of togetherness or to the development of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

Agreement has been reached between the relevant institutions of the republics and provinces to make the tuition plans and programs in the country as unified as possible -- respecting, of course, the specific features of every environment. We shall, (Suska) said, adhere to this agreement.

Today's debate was very professional and specific. Some supplements and changes to the tuition programs evidently represent the realization of the LCY platform on Kosovo. Thus, for instance, wherever it said "Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo," in the textbooks on history and knowledge of society, the words "the Socialist Republic of Serbia" have also been added. In the same vein, a new chapter has been added on relations between the communist party of Albania and the Communist Party of Yugoslavia during and after the war. The chapter on people's heroes has also been supplemented with information about people's heroes from other parts of the country.

A fundamental analysis has been carried out of the programs of literature and reading material for primary and secondary schools in the Albanian language. Everything that could exert a negative influence on the upbringing and consciousness of the young has been omitted while many undeservedly "ignored" Albanian authors have been given an appropriate place in the textbooks.

Though the supplemented program was adopted today, it was stressed that it was not a final one and that work on its improvement should continue.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV-POLISH TRADE -- Warsaw, Sep 17 (TANJUG) -- The just ended session of the Yugoslav-Polish Mixed Commission for Trade in Warsaw assessed that, in spite of difficulties, trade between the two countries will be at last year's level, that is, it will reach the value of five hundred million dollars. A protocol signed at the end of the session says that efforts will be continued to promote trade, as well as conclusion of long-term transactions between Poland and Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1108 GMT 17 Sep 82 LD]